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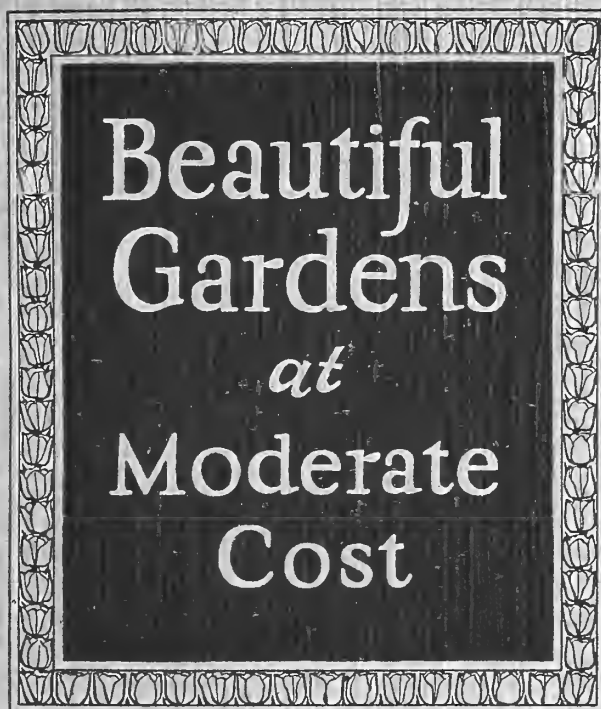
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Catalog

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Schenley Gardens
CHESWICK, PA.

HOW I CAN SAVE YOU FROM 20 TO 40 PER CENT

FEW sights will give you so much pleasure, or so quickly win the admiration of friends, as a beautiful garden of Spring-flowering Dutch Bulbs—Tulips, Hyacinths, Crocuses, Narcissi, etc.

For a small outlay of time and money, these bulbs will bring you an abundance of magnificent flowers—in your home from December until April, in your garden almost from the time the snow has disappeared in the spring until the end of May—a gorgeous, colorful array just when Mother Earth is awakening from her winter's sleep.

There are two good reasons why you should purchase your bulbs from Schenley Gardens. First, the saving of from 20 to 40 per cent effected by our direct-from-the-grower purchasing plan; second, the choice quality and complete selections offered you under this plan.

An enormous quantity of bulbs are grown in Holland each year. At harvesting-time, the growers sell their output to exporters. These exporters, in turn, sell to wholesalers all over the world. The wholesalers, in turn, sell to florists, nurserymen, seedsmen, small dealers, etc. These finally sell to the buying public. Thus the bulbs pass through the hands of three dealers and more than double in price before reaching your garden.

Schenley Gardens imports bulbs to order only. You place your order with us now. The sooner the better, but in no case after July 1. This order we send directly to Holland where our representative selects and packs the very choicest bulbs for you, direct from the growers' new harvest. You get the pick of the best varieties. And since we import no bulbs on speculation, we have none left over at the end of the season, another saving we pass on to you in lowered prices, superior quality, and helpful suggestions on how to possess a beautiful garden at moderate cost.

Turn to pages 9, 11 to 15 and note the interesting ideas for beautiful bed and border effects. Note particularly our guarantee of delivery in good order; that all bulbs will bloom and be true to name; that we pay postage to any part of the U. S. Give us an opportunity to serve you. Remember, we must have your order before July 1 so we can reach Holland with it in time to select the pick of the crop.



Charles Van Synder
Proprietor

SCHENLEY GARDENS, CHESWICK, PA.

*The Dawning of a New Day for
American Garden Beauty*

Triumph Tulips

Beyond All Comparison the Finest Tulips Introduced in a Decade

A NEW RACE WITH VIGOROUS BEAUTY, DEVELOPED AFTER MANY YEARS
OF HYBRIDIZING AND SELECTION BY HOLLAND'S MOST FAMOUS MASTERS

TRIOUMPH TULIPS possess the most enchanting colors, entirely different from those of any other race. They are of irresistible charm and display a wealth of truly indescribable and delicate tints. They bloom ten days earlier than the earliest Darwins—another advantage of great importance. The flowers are carried on long stems, surpassing even the Darwins.

TRIUMPH TULIPS are the Tulips of tomorrow. Just as the Darwins supplanted the low early Tulips some years ago, so the Triumph Tulips are here to eclipse the Darwins. They have every good quality of the Darwin Tulips, are more beautifully colored, stronger, and bloom ten days earlier.

Schenley Gardens Announces the Introduction into America of the First Ten Varieties

Albany. 28 in. Pearly heliotrope, changing to mauve, feathered white. Elegant shaped flower.

Acrab. 28 in. Soft lilac with pure white edges. Outer petals of irregular design. Beautiful pointed flower.

Georgia. 26 in. Cream-white, with broad margin of deep glossy carmine—an unusual color combination.

Hydens. 26 in. Old-rose, developing a golden edge on outer petals; inside gold. A remarkably beautiful flower.

Lord Carnarvon. 32 in. Light pink with white edge and white base. Large, pointed flower.

Missouri. 28 in. Deep glossy wine-red, very rich and soft. Extra-large flowers.

Ohio. 28 in. Carmine-red shaded violet-purple, white base. Large, loosely built flower of a distinctly fine color.

Memphis. 24 in. Deep rose, margined sulphur-yellow on cream-white base. A most unusual color.

Prof. Tendeloo. 28 in. Deep amaranth-red, shaded purple, with a broad margin of deep citron-yellow. Extra-large flowers.

Astoria. 22 in. Large, cream-white flowers, with broad edge of deep cherry-rose.

MAKE YOUR OWN SELECTION FROM THE ABOVE VARIETIES

5 Bulbs \$1.75

25 Bulbs \$8.50

100 Bulbs \$30

As the supply of these new Triumph Tulips is of necessity rather limited, we must reserve our requirements by June 1. We are offering these rare Triumph Tulips at practically net cost prices in order that the popular acquaintance may become as broad as possible. Please order your requirements at once, for our growers positively cannot grant reservations for these bulbs after June 1.

SCHENLEY GARDENS, Cheswick, Pa.

March 28, 1927.

Dear Sirs: I wish to order at once . . . of your Triumph Tulips. I saw most of these in bloom in Holland two years ago. I am so very glad that these beauties are to come into the country now.

MRS. FRANCIS KING, Orchard House, Alma, Mich.

ANOTHER SCHENLEY GARDEN NOVELTY

New Hybrid Tulip, Golden Fleece

The outstanding yellow Tulip of the age. It grows 30 inches tall, with strong stems, and beautifully shaped flowers of the purest deep golden yellow. When fully open the blooms often measure 12 inches from tip to tip, resembling a chalice of purest gold.

3 bulbs \$1.45, 10 bulbs \$4.50, 100 bulbs \$43



Cultural Directions for Dutch Bulbs

TULIPS, HYACINTHS, CROCUSES, ETC.

Tulips

All Tulips should be planted in the fall, any time from the day they are received (about October 15) until the frost prevents breaking the soil to put them in. The ideal time seems to be about Election Day, November 4, but a true guide for the entire country is when the leaves of the deciduous trees begin to fall on account of sharp frosts.

Tulips should be planted 6 inches deep, measuring from the bottom of the bulb; an inch more or less does not harm them, however, as they are quite hardy and will almost surely succeed. They may be grown in any soil, provided it affords the bulbs room for root-growth and is well

drained. The soil, therefore, should be spaded to a depth of not less than 1 foot, and if the subsoil is rocky or shaly, this should be removed and filled in with good garden soil free from stones. After planting it is well to give them a very thorough watering—you cannot give them too much. This will dissolve the soil about the bulbs and form a perfect contact so that the first roots to sprout will find immediate nourishment. After this watering they need not be watered again.

Late in the fall, when the frost has crusted the ground, not before, cover the bed with a layer of straw, spent manure, or other handy litter. This must be removed early in the spring as soon as the sprouts show through the soil.

How Bulbs are Planted in Holland

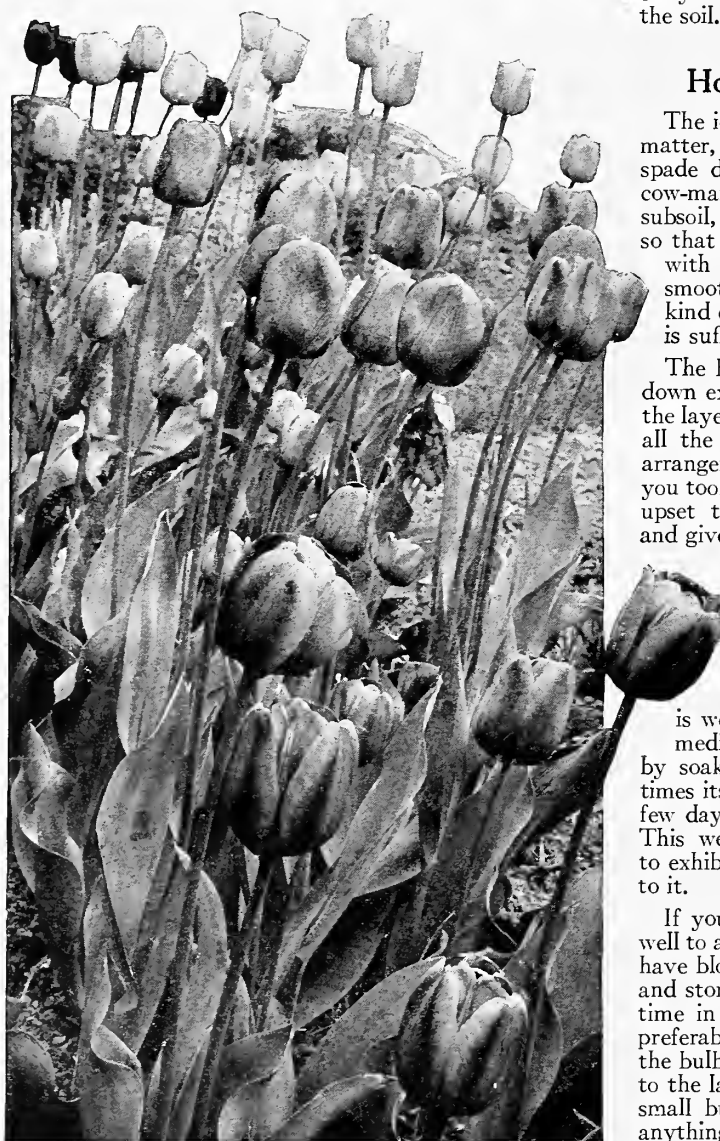
The ideal manner in which to plant Tulips, or, for that matter, all other bulbs, is to remove the soil in the bed one spade deep. Then place a layer of manure (preferably cow-manure) in the bottom of the bed and spade up the subsoil, mixing the manure thoroughly as you go along, so that no lumps of it are left to come in direct contact with either the bulbs or their roots. Rake this bottom smooth and spread over it a thin layer of sand—any kind of sand available will do and about $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch is sufficient.

The bed is now ready to receive the bulbs. Put them down exactly where you want them, pressing lightly into the layer of sand so that they stand upright. After placing all the bulbs in this manner, and in exactly the color arrangement that you wish to make, replace the soil which you took out of the bed, throwing it on lightly so as not to upset the bulbs. When it is all on, rake it smoothly and give a thorough watering.

If you have no manure available to mix with the soil use a few handfuls of bone-meal per square yard. Humus is also very good. If your soil is naturally rich it is not necessary to add any manure.

In order to get exceptionally large flowers it is well to water the bulbs with liquid manure immediately before the blooming season. This is made by soaking a quantity of manure in, say, three or four times its volume of water and allowing it to stand for a few days, after which it may be applied on the bulbs. This we recommend for the benefit of those who intend to exhibit the flowers or have a gardener who can attend to it.

If you wish to save the bulbs for a second year, it is well to allow the foliage to ripen and turn brown after they have bloomed. Then they may be dug up (about July 1) and stored in a cool, dry place until the proper planting-time in autumn when they may again be planted, and preferably in a newly prepared bed. When you have dug the bulbs you will find several very small ones in addition to the large ones. It does not pay to carefully save these small bulbs as they will, most likely, never amount to anything. If they do, it will take two or three years, and





they are not worth the trouble when you can buy full-sized blooming bulbs for only a few cents each.

When planting bulbs in a hardy border, among perennial plants or shrubs, and in small clumps, it is, of course, not practicable to remove the top soil first as this might disturb other valued plants. In this case we may just place the bulbs where we want them on top of the soil and plant them after that with a trowel or dibble. Usually the soil in a hardy border has been well cultivated and manured, so that it will not be necessary to give additional fertilizer. In a position such as this, the bulbs may be left in the ground all the year round, and they will produce satisfactory blooms for at least two years. In some localities and soils they last several years, and in isolated instances they are absolutely permanent and even seem to increase. When the flowers are getting very much smaller than they were the first two years, it is a sign that the bulbs are beginning to run out and it is well to replace them with new ones.

You will find that the late-flowering varieties (Darwins, Breeders, and Cottage Tulips) are much more permanent than the single and the double early-flowering sorts. In the southern states the latter are wholly unsatisfactory, and we can only recommend the use of the late Tulips there.

Much has been said about not cutting the flowers of the Tulips as this is supposed to injure the bulbs. This is not true to such a degree as to necessitate depriving oneself of the beautiful cut-flowers. Care should be taken that only the flower and stem are cut but not the foliage. Probably the idea that it was bad for the bulbs to cut the flowers with the stem originated in the fact that in Holland

the flowers are broken off close to the base of the flower. This is done there because if the flowers were left on the stem to wilt and fall off, the ground would be literally covered with millions of these dry and decaying leaves which would form a breeding-place for bulb diseases. There is no profitable market for the flowers there, so they are disposed of the quickest way possible, hence the breaking of them right at the top of the stem. They are then carried away in baskets and dumped and later burnt so as to prevent disease to break out and spread through the stocks of bulbs.

Hyacinths may be planted in identically the same manner as Tulips, but they prefer a light, sandy soil which is very strongly fertilized with cow-manure. This condition, however, is not necessary, for they will bloom well wherever Tulips can be grown. They are not permanent and need replacing at least every two years, and, in most places, every year.

Crocus may be successfully grown anywhere in the garden but are particularly effective when planted in irregular borders, in clumps in the hardy border, and in the grass on lawn or bank. The new Crocus bulb, which replaces the old one each year, forms above the old bulbs, so that the bulb comes nearer the surface each year and need, therefore, be replanted once every three years at least.

Tulips should be planted 6 inches deep; Hyacinths, from 4 to 6 inches, depending upon the size of the bulb; Crocuses, 2 to 3 inches; Scillas, 2 to 3 inches; Snowdrops and Ixias, from 1 to 2 inches. All measurements should be calculated from the bottom of the bulb to the level of the soil.

Directions for Forcing Bulbs

It is not difficult to have an abundant supply of flowers in your home from before Christmas until Easter, and with no greater facilities than the ordinary dwelling-house affords.

Both Hyacinths and Tulips can be bloomed in the winter with certain and satisfactory results. The most delightful way to use them is to plant a quantity in a fern-dish, jardiniere, or other receptacle suitable for using as a centerpiece for a table.

The bulbs should not be planted directly in the fern-dish or jardiniere, but in shallow wooden boxes 4 to 5 inches deep, filled with light, rich soil. Set the bulbs close together, so that they almost touch, and just deep enough to have the tops slightly protruding through the soil. This will allow them 2 to 3 inches of soil underneath in which to make roots. As soon as planted they should be well watered, so that all the soil is thoroughly saturated. When the boxes have been planted according to these directions, place in the coolest part of your cellar (not near a furnace or fire heat) and keep in the dark. If your cellar is a light one, cover the boxes with boards, other boxes, or burlap. When the soil gets dry it must be watered, but not oftener than once every ten days. After the buds are fully out of the bulbs, they may be taken out of the boxes, transplanted in fern-dishes or jardiniere, and placed in the house in a temperature of from 65 to 70 degrees. Keep well watered and they will then be in

full bloom in about three weeks. Before transplanting from the boxes, give them a thorough watering so that the soil will be soft. This will prevent the roots from being torn off.

Tulips for winter blooming should be treated in exactly the same manner as the Hyacinths, excepting that they must be kept in the cold cellar until about February 15. They will then bloom in March.

For a succession of bloom, a number of bulbs may be brought up from the cellar every ten days—Hyacinths from January until April, and Tulips from February until the latter part of March. However, to accomplish this successfully, the bulbs must be kept very cool in order to hold back the flower. If the temperature is above 50 degrees, you cannot hold back the flowers for a great length of time after the bulbs have become well rooted.

The most satisfactory Bulbs for forcing are the first-sized Hyacinths, the special forcing Hyacinths and the Single and Double Early Tulips. Darwin and Breeder Tulips may also be forced and are truly gorgeous. However, they need to be treated with considerable skill and should, above all, be forced into bloom very slowly. They should not be taken from the cellar until March 1 at the earliest, and then slowly brought into bloom, beginning by giving them a temperature of not more than 60 degrees and increasing it gradually as the stems lengthen.



The Choicest Bulbs for Blooming in the House

SPECIAL FORCING HYACINTHS

These Hyacinths have been especially prepared by a scientific treatment for early forcing. They will produce blooms as large as the finest exhibition Hyacinths and are the easiest of all bulbs to grow to perfection. It is practically impossible to fail with them if planted according to directions. We are so sure of the merits of this product, and so anxious to bring these to your attention, that *we guarantee the bulbs to bloom for you in the house* the same as they would for the most expert professional. You may try them at our expense, and if they do not produce satisfactory flowers which are a delight to you, your money will be refunded.

Alettha. Light rose-pink	¹⁰ \$1 95	¹⁰⁰ \$18 50	L'Innocence. Pure white	¹⁰ \$1 90	¹⁰⁰ \$17 90
Bleu Celeste. Clear light blue. Very fine	1 90	17 90	Lord Beaconsfield. Brilliant red	1 90	17 90
Cote d'Azure. Porcelain-blue, shaded purple	1 90	17 90	Rose Gem. Deep rose	1 95	18 50
			Sunrise. Golden yellow	1 95	18 50

SINGLE TULIPS FOR FORCING

Brilliant Star. Brilliant vermilion-scarlet	¹⁰ \$0 77	¹⁰⁰ \$7 00	Lady Boreel. Pure white	¹⁰ \$0 63	¹⁰⁰ \$5 70
Cramoisi Royal. Carmine-rose	98	9 10	La Reine Maximus. Rosy blush	62	5 50
Crimson Brilliant. Brilliant scarlet	52	4 50	Mon Tresor. Finest golden yellow	71	6 40
Flamingo. Beautiful bright pink and rose	64	5 70	Proserpine. Rich silky carmine-rose; sweet-scented	80	7 30
Golden Queen. Deepest golden yellow	71	6 40			

DOUBLE TULIPS FOR FORCING

Boule de Neige. Pure white	¹⁰ \$0 71	¹⁰⁰ \$6 40	Imperator Rubrorum. Glowing scarlet	¹⁰ \$0 76	¹⁰⁰ \$6 90
Couronne d'Or. Yellow, flushed orange	71	6 40	Murillo. Light pink	56	4 90
El Toreador. Orange with buff border	92	8 50	Salvator Rosa. Deep rose	68	6 10

We regret that this year we cannot offer Narcissus for house culture

The Department of Agriculture has prohibited their importation. A great many Narcissus bulbs are being successfully grown in America but they have not yet been fully tried as to their forcing qualities, and we therefore must wait until we know more about them in this respect before giving them our endorsement as satisfactory bulbs for winter blooming.



Flowers by the Thousand

The easiest, the least expensive, and the most artistic way of growing myriads of flowers

THE MOST inspiring floricultural idea is the naturalizing of flowers by the thousand in situations where they need absolutely no care after planting. It is the easiest kind of gardening, for there is no weeding, watering, hoeing, staking, or tying. It is the most artistic form of gardening because the flowers fit perfectly into the landscape. It is the most effective kind of gardening because nothing can surpass in beauty a continuous sheet of flowers, all of the same variety. No matter how numerous they may be, these wildings never seem gaudy or vulgar. And, finally, it is the least expensive way of getting hosts of flowers—flowers like the stars of the “Milky Way” in multitude.

In naturalizing bulbs, each variety should be held together in irregular shaped groups which should be closely planted in the center and more thinly as the margin is approached. It is a good plan to scatter the bulbs over the surface before planting any of them. Stand in the center of the proposed group, drop a few handfuls of bulbs about your feet and scatter the others in every direction. Then plant them where they have fallen. Circular groups should be avoided. They may be made of almost any irregular shape but always longer than they are broad. The arrangement largely depends upon the situation: a bay or recess in the shrubbery may be thickly and entirely filled with one variety; a sloping bank may be a mass of Narcissi or Tulips; or an orchard in which grass is not mown until July will afford opportunities for many groups.

Of the great variety of spring-flowering bulbs, the Daffodils, or Narcissi, are the most desirable and beautiful. Their beautiful forms and coloring and

graceful habit leave nothing to be desired, as they are easily grown and as much at home as the dandelions. Of course, the delicate, high-priced sorts must not be used, but there is no lack of cheap sorts that are entirely satisfactory.

Some claim that Tulips are not suitable for naturalizing, and we will admit that the striped and variegated sorts are not at home in any natural planting, but the self-colored sorts are entirely fit, and what can be finer than those glorious late Tulips, Gesneriana and Bouton d'Or, blooming in the tall grass? But they will not do well in wet soil.

The Snowdrops are, perhaps, the most delightful of all bulbs for naturalizing, because they bloom in March, before there is a sign of life in wood, field, or garden. They can be planted on the lawn, but the most effective way of using them is to plant thickly around the trunks of trees. As the lively white flowers are very small the bulbs must be planted thickly and by the thousand to be effective.

Equally charming is the blue *Scilla sibirica* which blooms a little later; it also requires close planting. Scillas are all good, especially *S. campanulata* which produces rather large spikes of blue, white, or pink flowers. They are among the latest of the spring-flowering bulbs to bloom. Equal in daintiness are the Grape Hyacinths (*Muscari*) and the varieties of *Chionodoxa*.

No one will regret planting good-sized masses of *Chionodoxa Luciliae*, which covers the ground early in the spring with a carpet of exquisite blue-and-white bloom. Crocuses are also very desirable for planting in the grass, but are not permanent unless the grass is allowed to grow without cutting until the foliage of the Crocuses has died down; otherwise, they need replanting every two years.



The foundation of this house is made beautiful by the use of Scillas



Choice Hardy Bulbs Suitable for Naturalizing

in the grass, for planting in clumps in your hardy borders, for edging walks or flower-beds, or for planting among Tulips

CROCUS, Spring-flowering

Blue Varieties

	25	100
Albion. Large; purple	\$0 70	\$2 70
Baron von Brunow. Purplish mauve	70	2 70
David Rizzio. Dark blue	70	2 70
Dandy. Blue, bordered white	70	2 70
General Gordon. Deep purple; large flower.	75	2 80
Maximilian. Pure porcelain-blue	70	2 70
Meyerbeer. Dark blue, edged light	75	2 80
Non Plus Ultra. Deep purple	70	2 70
Othello. Dark blue	70	2 70
President Lincoln. Large; dark purple	75	2 80
Purpurea Grandiflora. Purple. One of the best	80	3 00
Sir John Franklin. Dark purple	70	2 70

White Varieties

Caroline Chisholm. Pure white	70	2 70
Kathleen Parlow. Pure white; large flower	75	2 80
King of the Whites. The best and largest white	75	2 80
La Grandesse. White	70	2 70
Mammoth. Pure white	70	2 70
Mont Blanc. The best white trade variety	70	2 70
Queen Victoria. Pure white	70	2 70

Large Yellow Variety

Large Yellow. Monster-size bulbs	1 00	3 80
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Striped Varieties

70 cts. for 25, \$2.70 per 100

Charlotte Petti. Lilac, striped white.
La Majestueuse. White, striped purple.
Lord Fielding. Dark striped.
Lothair. White, with blue stripes.
Mme. Mina. Light blue, striped.
Sir Walter Scott. White, striped purple.

No orders for less than 25 Crocus bulbs of a variety can be accepted.

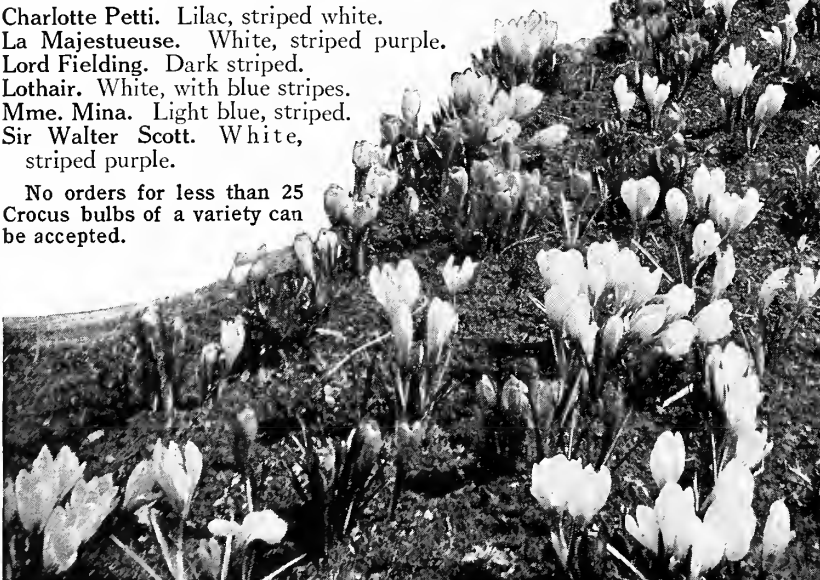
CHIONODOXA

	25	100
Gigantea (Alleni)	\$0 75	\$2 80
Lucilæ (Glory-of-the-Snow)	65	2 45
Sardensis	70	2 60

The varieties Lucilæ and Sardensis are largely used for naturalizing
No orders for less than 25 Chionodoxa bulbs are accepted

FRITILLARIA

	10	100
Imperialis, Mixed	\$1 05	\$9 70
Meleagris, Mixed. Excellent for naturalizing	60	5 00





Bulbs Suitable for Naturalizing

Plant these bulbs freely in quantities among the grass, under trees, on banks, where their leaves need not be cut too early, and they will increase in numbers yearly and afford beauty for a lifetime.

Galanthus • Snowdrops

	25	100
Nivalis (Single Snowdrop)	\$0 70	\$2 60
Nivalis fl.-pl. (Double-flowering Snowdrop)	95	3 50

No orders for less than 25 Snowdrop bulbs can be accepted

Ixia

	25	100
In splended mixture of colors	\$0 70	\$2 70

No orders for less than 25 Ixia bulbs can be accepted

Scilla

	25	100
Sibirica. Sky-blue	\$1 10	\$4 20
Sibirica alba. White	1 20	4 60
Campanulata alba maxima. Large, pure white flowers	90	3 50
Campanulata, Blue Queen. Large; bright blue. One of the best	90	3 50
Campanulata cærulea. Blue	85	3 20
Campanulata, Excelsior. Very large; bright blue; late	90	3 50
Campanulata rosea. Delicate rose	1 20	4 60
Campanulata, Rosy Queen. Soft lilac-rose; free-flowering	1 30	5 00
Campanulata, Sky-blue. Large; bright blue; late	85	3 20
Campanulata, Mixed. Splendid mixture	80	3 00

No orders for less than 25 Scilla bulbs can be accepted

Lily-of-the-Valley (*Convallaria majalis*)

NOT READY BEFORE OCTOBER

	10	25	100
Extra-large clumps	\$5 00		\$45 00
Pips, strong flowering, Berlin race. For forcing. Will be delivered in January		\$1 50	5 50
Pips, strong flowering, Dutch race		1 00	3 75

No orders for less than 25 Lily-of-the-Valley pips can be accepted

Muscari • Hyacinthus

Most Muscari are a very useful and cheap material for the landscape architect and should be much more used for naturalizing.

	25	100
Botryoides (Blue Grape Hyacinth). Blue	\$0 50	\$1 80
Botryoides album (White Grape Hyacinth). White	1 10	4 00
Heavenly Blue. Bright sky-blue. This is the best and largest of the Grape Hyacinths. The bells are large and form a nice little truss. Splendid for growing in pots and for outside work	75	2 80
No orders for less than 25 Muscari bulbs can be accepted		
Plumosum (Feather Hyacinth). Violet-blue. The spikes are often 8 inches long, of a perfect pyramid shape and a real violet-blue color. The petals of the individual flowers are so narrow that they look like feathers, hence the name "Feather Hyacinths." They are a splendid ornament to any garden, and we strongly recommend it for naturalizing	10	100
Racemosum. Dark violet; large-flowering	\$1 15	\$10 50
	1 00	9 00

WE GUARANTEE ALL BULBS SOLD BY US TO BLOOM TO YOUR ENTIRE SATISFACTION



Galanthus (Snowdrops)



Muscari (Hyacinthus)



Lily-of-the-Valley



Narcissi for Naturalizing

THE NARCISSI, or DAFFODILS, are the unexcelled material for naturalizing in the grass in irregularly planted groups. Their conspicuous golden yellow blooms and beautiful green foliage leave nothing to be desired in the April landscape, be it a simple corner on your lawn, the expanse of a whole meadow, or a vista of woodland.

Naturalized, they are in their true element and afford the greatest pleasure.

The importation of Narcissi from abroad has been stopped by the Department of Agriculture and as the American growers have thus far been able to grow only very limited quantities of the majority of our favorite varieties, we must content ourselves this year with a very limited selection and at rather a sharp advance in price.

The following varieties have proven to be quite at home in the American soil and climate and thereby promise excellent results to you.

	¹⁰	¹⁰⁰
Victoria. Pure white perianth with golden yellow trumpet	\$1 60	\$15 00
Emperor. Deep yellow perianth and trumpet; very large flower	1 75	16 50
Sir Watkin. (Incomparabilis.) Soft yellow perianth and cup	1 60	15 00
White Lady. (Leedsii.) Pure white perianth with daintily frilled pale yellow cup . .	1 85	18 00
Recurvus. (Poeticus.) The old-fashioned Poet's Narcissus with pure white perianth and deep yellow center, margined scarlet	1 60	15 00





A fine border planting of Darwin and Breeder Tulips

Color Scheme for a Long Border Planting of Tulips and How to Plant Them for Best Effect

IT has come to our attention, in the course of our extensive correspondence with our customers, that a great number of gardeners are confronted by the problem of how to make an attractive color scheme for a long border planting of Tulips. To be able to create the desired effect it is necessary that we be able to visualize the Tulips in bloom, or select the varieties from exhibits in the spring. Catalogue descriptions are inadequate.

To assist our many friends in creating a very beautiful effect we have arranged below a border and recommended the varieties to plant it. This selection has been taken from the exhibitions and may be depended upon to create a very beautiful color harmony. Only the best varieties have been used.

The price of the whole collection is only \$11.75. Each variety is packed separately.

A Border Bed 30 by 2 Feet

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30 bulbs	30 bulbs	30 bulbs	30 bulbs	30 bulbs	30 bulbs	30 bulbs	30 bulbs

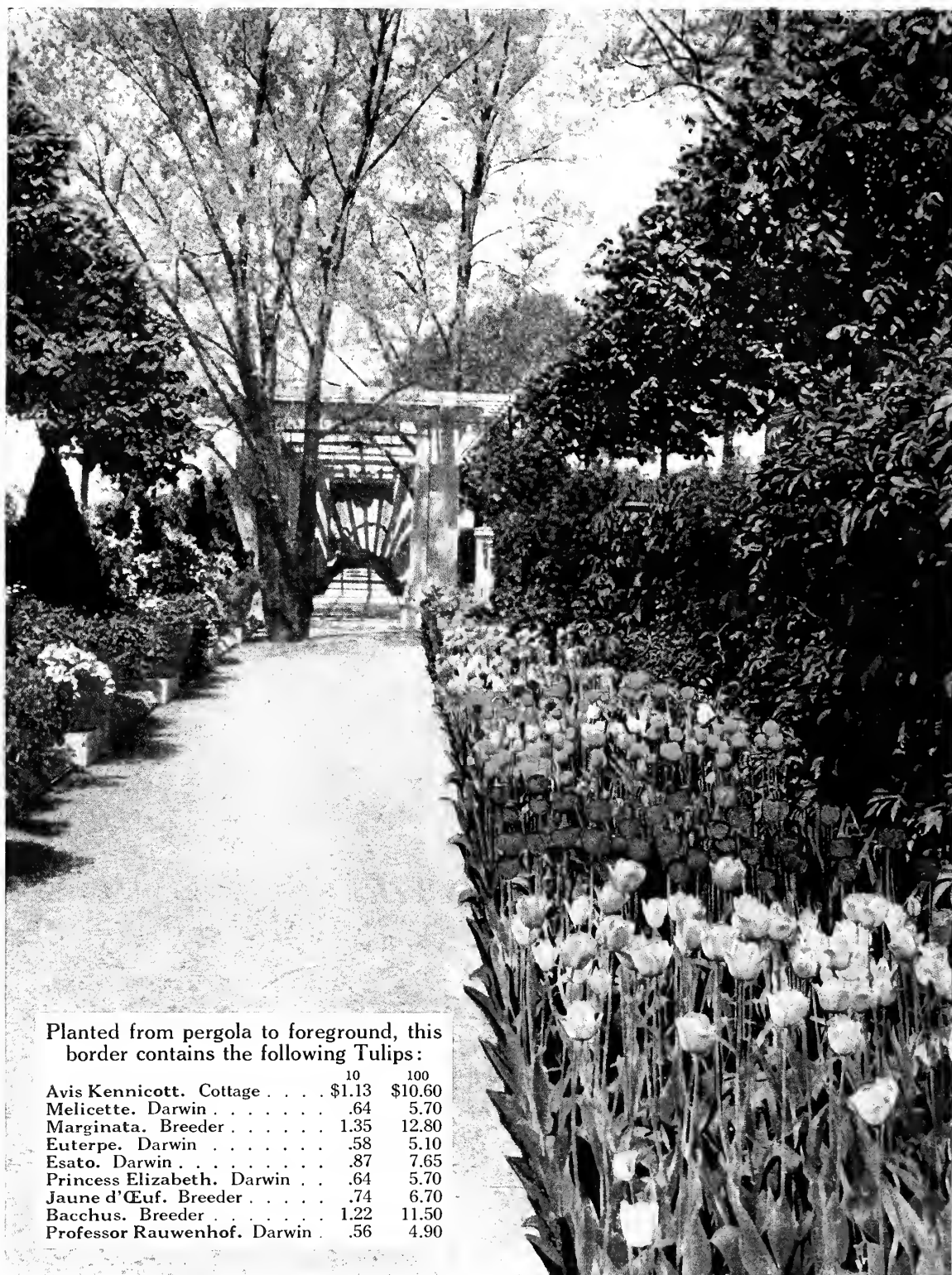
The above bed (30 by 2 feet) will hold 240 bulbs if they are planted 6 inches apart each way. This is the proper spacing of bulbs for finest display. They may be planted farther apart but this will detract proportionately from the effect

For this bed the following selection of Tulips may be planted, in the order given, where a beautiful blending of colors is desired.

	10	100
1. 30 Darwin Tulips, Flamingo (shell-pink)	\$0 64	\$5 70
2. 30 Darwin Tulips, Baronne de la Tonnaye (deep pink)	45	3 75
3. 30 Darwin Tulips, Euterpe (lavender)	58	5 10
4. 30 Cottage Tulips, Miss Willmott (pale yellow)	56	4 90
5. 30 Breeder Tulips, Jaune d'Oeuf (lively yellow and lilac)	74	6 70
6. 30 Darwin Tulips, Rev. Ewbank (soft heliotrope)	52	4 50
7. 30 Darwin Tulips, Clara Butt (salmon-pink)	45	3 75
8. 30 Breeder Tulips, Bronze Queen (soft golden bronze)	60	5 30

The price of the complete collection of the above 240 bulbs, in 8 varieties, is only \$11.75

IN ORDERING ASK FOR COLLECTION A



Planted from pergola to foreground, this border contains the following Tulips:

	10	100
Avis Kennicott. Cottage	\$1.13	\$10.60
Melicette. Darwin . . . . .	.64	5.70
Marginata. Breeder	1.35	12.80
Euterpe. Darwin . . . . .	.58	5.10
Esato. Darwin . . . . .	.87	7.65
Princess Elizabeth. Darwin . . . . .	.64	5.70
Jaune d'Œuf. Breeder . . . . .	.74	6.70
Bacchus. Breeder	1.22	11.50
Professor Rauwenhof. Darwin . . . . .	.56	4.90

The Tulip Garden opposite may be adapted to a straight border with charming results



Schenley Gardens • Cheswick, Penna.



Detailed Drawing of a Tulip Garden Which Can Be Adapted to Many Locations

Key with Prices to Detailed Drawing of the Little Tulip Garden

Planting Number		Per 10	Per 100
1	48 Darwin Tulips, Raphael...	\$0 87	\$7 75
2	48 Darwin Tulips, Julie Virnot syn. Princess Elizabeth..	64	5 70
3	48 Darwin Tulips, Afterglow..	1 13	10 60
4	48 Breeder Tulips, Panorama..	71	6 40
5	14 Cottage Tulips, Themis...	2 85	27 00
5A	28 Darwin Tulips, Esato....	87	7 65
6	42 Cottage Tulips, Avis Ken-nicott.....	1 13	10 60
7	42 Darwin Tulips, Sir William Pitt	60	5 30
8	48 Darwin Tulips, Jubilee....	98	9 10
9	48 Darwin Tulips, Aphrodite..	1 68	16 05
10	48 Darwin Tulips, Melicette..	64	5 70
11	48 Breeder Tulips, Goldfinch..	2 03	19 60
12	48 Darwin Tulips, Edmee....	56	4 90

Total 558 Bulbs

COLLECTIONS AT SPECIAL PRICES

1. Special Collection price of 558 bulbs.\$52 00
2. 100 bulbs of each variety shown (1,300 bulbs)... 130 00
3. 25 bulbs of each variety shown (325 bulbs)... 33 00
4. 10 bulbs of each variety shown (130 bulbs)... 14 00
5. 3 bulbs of each variety shown (39 bulbs)... 4 70

PLANTS SHOWN ON PLAN

Planting Number		Each
13	3 Clethra alnifolia (Sweet Pepper-bush)	\$3 75 \$1 50
14	2 Viburnum tomentosum (Japa-nese Snowball)	3 00 1 75
15	4 Mugho Pine. Dwarf evergreen ..	24 00 6 75
16	Our Orchid-flowering Pansies grown from seed. 8 pkts	4 00 50
17	2 Wisteria sinensis	3 00 1 75

Collection B. Total plant collection. \$37 75

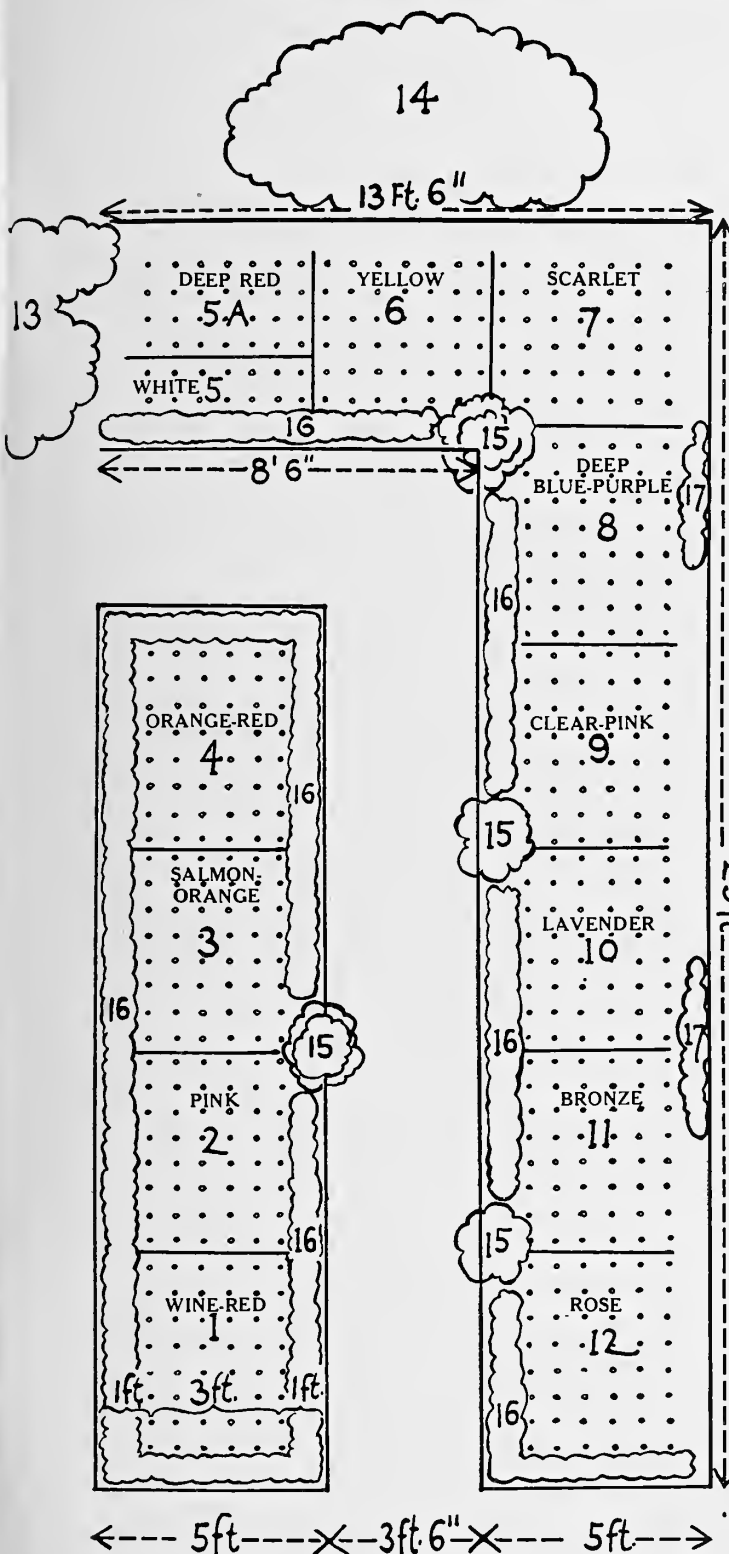
All prices include delivery anywhere in the United States

To Decorate Any Corner in Your Garden or the Entrance to Your Home

The picture opposite shows an adaptation of the plan with 13 varieties of our very best Tulips in bloom, and although it does not do justice to the marvelous proportions, delicate texture, and shades of each individual flower, it shows the general colors with true fidelity so that you cannot make an error in choosing from it. Pick the ones you like especially if you do not wish or cannot use the whole collection. This picture may be considered as a portion of my show garden brought to your home for you to select from.

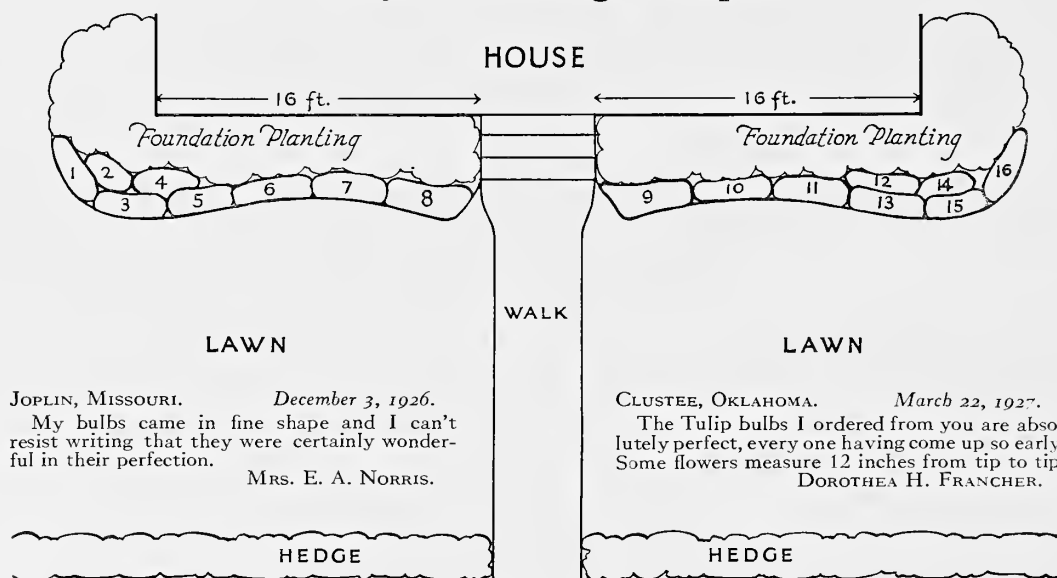
Purchase your Tulips now through our "direct from the bulb-fields to you" plan. Extra-large, perfect specimens, selected by experts in Holland, direct from the finest crops, at a saving of from 25 to 40 per cent. Every bulb backed by an absolute guarantee that it will bloom to your entire satisfaction.

More than a million of our bulbs now in bloom in America





How to Beautify the Entrance to Your Home with May-Flowering Tulips



The Entrance to a Home

Make the entrance to your home more inviting by planting small clumps of Tulips in front of your foundation planting. They are practically permanent and may be left in the ground year after year. Their cost is trivial. They need no care after planting.

Plant them with a trowel 6 inches deep after spading up the soil. In less than one hour the job can be done. Then you will have a glorious display the first thing next spring.

In the above illustration we have pictured a very simple but ideal planting that can be followed by anyone without difficulty and which may be adapted to any size home. The arrangement is arbitrary. One who has never planted Tulips before may plant them at random and get exactly as fine results as the expert. They are all of the true pastel shades which never clash.

The Collection which we recommend for a planting as pictured above consists of the following varieties to be planted either at random or in the order presented.

	10	100
1. 16 Darwin Tulips, Clara Butt (salmon-pink)	\$0 45	\$3 75
2. 8 Darwin Tulips, Viking (deep blue)	60	5 30
3. 16 Cottage Tulips, Fairy Queen (heliotrope)	52	4 50
4. 16 Darwin Tulips, Mr. Farncombe Sanders (scarlet)	45	3 75
5. 12 Darwin Tulips, Euterpe (lavender)	58	5 10
6. 14 Breeder Tulips, Bronze Queen (golden bronze)	60	5 30
7. 16 Darwin Tulips, Princess Juliana (carmine-rose)	68	6 10
8. 24 Cottage Tulips, Moonlight (pale yellow)	68	6 10
9. 24 Darwin Tulips, Pride of Haarlem (deep carmine)	45	3 75
10. 16 Cottage Tulips, Bouton d'Or (golden yellow)	47	4 00
11. 14 Darwin Tulips, Rev. Ewbank (lilac)	52	4 50
12. 12 Darwin Tulips, Queen Mary (deep pink)	77	7 00
13. 10 Breeder Tulips, Golden Bronze (lively bronze)	68	6 10
14. 8 Darwin Tulips, Dream (light blue)	54	4 70
15. 12 Darwin Tulips, Europe (glowing warm red)	52	4 50
16. 18 Darwin Tulips, Melicette (lavender)	64	5 70

This Collection of 236 bulbs will cost only \$12.50. Any of the varieties listed above may also be ordered individually in any quantities

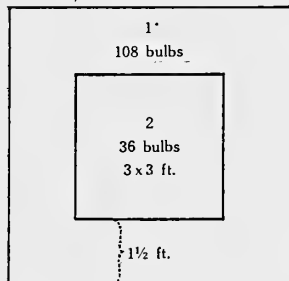
May-Flowering Tulips in Mixture

	10	100
Giant Darwin Tulips in beautiful mixture of colors	\$0 47	\$4 00
Breeder Tulips in beautiful mixture of colors	60	5 30
Cottage Tulips in beautiful mixture of colors	42	3 50



Color Schemes for Popular Forms of Flower Beds and How to Plant Them for Best Effect

Fig. A. 6 x 6 ft.



SQUARE BEDS

These square beds, 6 x 6 feet, will hold 144 bulbs if they are planted 6 inches apart each way, the proper spacing of bulbs for finest display. They may be planted farther apart, but this will detract proportionately from the effect.

FIGURE A

For this bed, the following selections of Tulips may be planted for a striking display

A Pink and Lavender Combination

1. 108 Darwin Tulips, Princess Elizabeth (extra-fine pink).
2. 36 Darwin Tulips, Valentine (lavender).

The price of the above Collection (144 bulbs) is only **\$7.00**

IN ORDERING, ASK FOR COLLECTION C

A Rose and Bronze Combination

1. 108 Darwin Tulips, Sophrosyne (soft rose).
2. 36 Breeder Tulips, Bronze Queen (golden bronze).

The price of the above Collection (144 bulbs) is only **\$7.40**

IN ORDERING, ASK FOR COLLECTION D

A Pale Yellow and Mauve Combination

1. 108 Cottage Tulips, Solfatare (pale yellow).
2. 36 Cottage Tulips, John Ruskin (rose, apricot, and mauve, yellow edge).

The price of the above Collection (144 bulbs) is only **\$8.50**

IN ORDERING, ASK FOR COLLECTION E

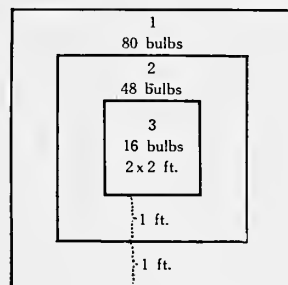
A Blue and White Combination

1. 108 Darwin Tulips, Ronald Gunn (finest blue).
2. 36 Darwin Tulips, White Queen (white).

The price of the above Collection (144 bulbs) is only **\$8.15**

IN ORDERING, ASK FOR COLLECTION F

Fig. B. 6 x 6 ft.



A Red and Yellow Combination

1. 108 Darwin Tulips, Mr. Farncombe Sanders (finest red).
2. 36 Cottage Tulips, Mrs. Moon (clear golden yellow).

The price of the above Collection (144 bulbs) is only **\$7.00**

IN ORDERING, ASK FOR COLLECTION G

FIGURE B

For a division of the square bed, as in Figure B, the following combinations will be found decidedly beautiful.

A Salmon, Lilac, and Bronze Combination

1. 80 Darwin Tulips, Clara Butt (salmon-pink).
2. 48 Darwin Tulips, Rev. Ewbank (lavender).
3. 16 Breeder Tulips, Bronze Queen (golden bronze).

The price of the above Collection (144 bulbs) is only **\$5.80**

IN ORDERING, ASK FOR COLLECTION H

A Pink, Lavender, and Yellow Combination

1. 80 Darwin Tulips, Euterpe (lavender).
2. 48 Cottage Tulips, Miss Willmott (pale yellow).
3. 16 Darwin Tulips, Flamingo (shell-pink).

The price of the above Collection (144 bulbs) is only **\$7.10**

IN ORDERING, ASK FOR COLLECTION I

A Purple, Yellow, and Scarlet Combination

1. 80 Darwin Tulips, Isis (glowing scarlet).
2. 48 Cottage Tulips, Moonlight (yellow).
3. 16 Darwin Tulips, Jubilee (blue-purple).

The price of the above Collection (144 bulbs) is only **\$8.15**

IN ORDERING, ASK FOR COLLECTION K

Any of our Collections may be adapted to any size bed by either increasing or decreasing the number of bulbs. It is figured by doubling the dimensions and multiplying this number by itself. For example: A bed 4 x 4 feet will hold $4+4=8 \times 8$ or 64 bulbs; a bed 9 x 9 feet will hold $9+9=18 \times 18$ or 324 bulbs; a bed 7 x 7 feet will hold $7+7=14 \times 14$ or 196 bulbs. If in doubt, merely give us the dimensions of bed and we will promptly advise you as to the quantity and selection giving the best results. Kindly mention color combination you prefer.



Color Schemes for Popular Forms of Flower Beds and How to Plant Them for Best Effect

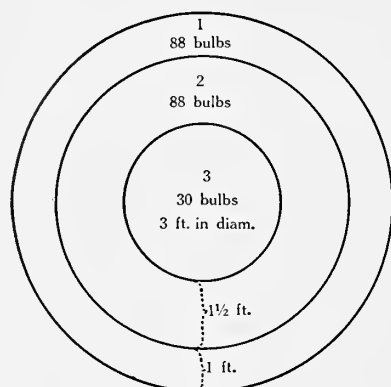


Fig. A

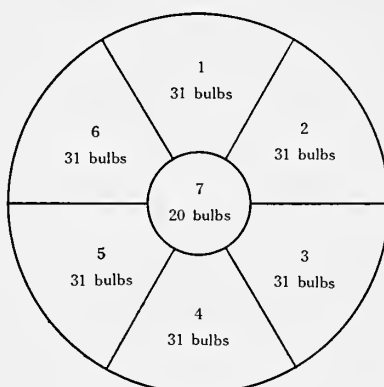


Fig. B

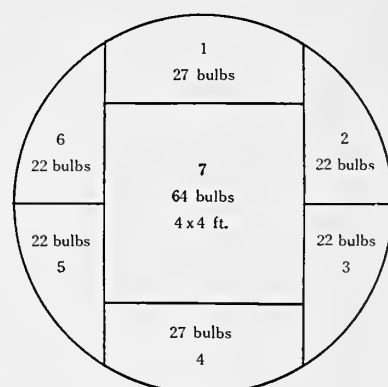


Fig. C

CIRCULAR BEDS

These beds, 8 feet in diameter, will hold 206 bulbs if they are planted 6 inches apart each way, the proper spacing for fine display. We recommend the following varieties of Tulips to be used in combination and in the order given

FIGURE A

Central ring 3 feet in diameter; middle ring 1 1/2 feet wide; outer ring 1 foot wide

1. 88 Darwin Tulips, Prince of the Netherlands (glowing cerise).
2. 88 Darwin Tulips, Faust (purple-maroon, extra fine).
3. 30 Breeder Tulips, Vulcain (apricot, shaded gold).

The price of the above Collection (206 bulbs) is only **\$18.60**
IN ORDERING, ASK FOR COLLECTION P

FIGURE B

Central ring 2 feet in diameter; remainder divided in six equal parts

1. 31 Darwin Tulips, Princess Juliana (salmon-scarlet).
2. 31 Darwin Tulips, Glory of Walworth (heliotrope).
3. 22 Breeder Tulips, Plutarchus (bronze, shaded lilac).
4. 31 Darwin Tulips, Baronne de la Tonnaye (deep pink).
5. 31 Darwin Tulips, Melicette (lavender).
6. 31 Breeder Tulips, Grenadier (beautiful glowing orange).
7. 20 Darwin Tulips, Queen Mary (stately; cerise-rose).

The price of the above Collection (206 bulbs) is only **\$12.00**
IN ORDERING, ASK FOR COLLECTION R

FIGURE C

The central square is 4 x 4 feet

1. 27 Darwin Tulips, Andrea Doria (maroon).
2. 22 Breeder Tulips, Plutarchus (terra-cotta).
3. 22 Darwin Tulips, Prince of Netherlands (glowing cerise).
4. 27 Darwin Tulips, Jubilee (bright blue-purple).
5. 22 Darwin Tulips, Flamingo (shell-pink).
6. 22 Breeder Tulips, Apricot (apricot-orange).
7. 64 Cottage Tulips, Moonlight (luminous canary-yellow).

The price of the above Collection (206 bulbs) is only **\$13.50**
IN ORDERING, ASK FOR COLLECTION S

Where circular beds of smaller or larger diameter are to be planted, the same principles of division hold true. We shall be glad either to increase or decrease the number of bulbs of each variety to suit your requirements. They will be charged at the price basis given for the illustrated Collection.

The following planting-table for circular beds will be found useful in ascertaining the exact number of bulbs needed for your bed.

Diameter	No. bulbs	Diameter	No. bulbs	Diameter	No. bulbs	Diameter	No. bulbs
3 feet	30	6 feet	118	10 feet	325	16 feet	810
4 feet	50	7 feet	158	12 feet	456	18 feet	1020
5 feet	83	8 feet	206	14 feet	615	20 feet	1260



Color Schemes for Popular Forms of Flower Beds and How to Plant Them for Best Effect

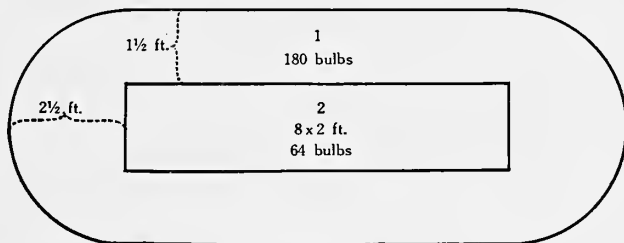
THE OVAL BED

This bed, 13 x 5 feet, will hold 244 bulbs if the bulbs are planted at the proper distances of 6 inches apart each way.

The inner panel is 8 x 2 feet and will hold 64 bulbs.

An oval bed, for finest display, must be planted with a solid color or two colors arranged as shown. If two colors are desired several exquisite combinations may be made.

The following will be found decidedly beautiful.



A RED COMBINATION

1. 180 Darwin Tulips, Mr. Farncombe Sanders (scarlet).
2. 64 Darwin Tulips, Eclipse (deep blood-red).

The above Collection of 244 bulbs in the varieties mentioned is only **\$14.25**

IN ORDERING, ASK FOR COLLECTION T

A ROSE AND LAVENDER COMBINATION

1. 180 Darwin Tulips, Queen Mary (stately cerise-rose).
2. 64 Breeder Tulips, Salamon (finest lavender Breeder Tulip.)

The above Collection of 244 bulbs in the varieties mentioned is only **\$18.20**

IN ORDERING, ASK FOR COLLECTION U

A BRONZE AND LAVENDER COMBINATION

1. 180 Breeder Tulips, Bronze Queen (golden bronze).
2. 64 Darwin Tulips, Euterpe (lavender).

The above Collection of 244 bulbs in the varieties mentioned is only **\$11.50**

IN ORDERING, ASK FOR COLLECTION V

A YELLOW AND HELIOTROPE COMBINATION

1. 180 Cottage Tulips, Fairy Queen (heliotrope).
2. 64 Cottage Tulips, Miss Willmott (pale yellow).

The above Collection of 244 bulbs in the varieties mentioned is only **\$10.75**

IN ORDERING, ASK FOR COLLECTION W

A PINK AND LAVENDER COMBINATION

1. 180 Darwin Tulips, Rev. Ewbank (soft lavender).
2. 64 Darwin Tulips, Princess Elizabeth (clear deep pink).

The above Collection of 244 bulbs in the varieties mentioned is only **\$11.25**

IN ORDERING, ASK FOR COLLECTION X

A BLUE AND WHITE COMBINATION

1. 180 Darwin Tulips, Ronald Gunn (violet-blue).
2. 64 Darwin Tulips, White Queen (white).

The above Collection of 244 bulbs in the varieties mentioned in only **\$13.50**

IN ORDERING, ASK FOR COLLECTION Y

AN ORANGE AND BLACK COMBINATION

1. 180 Darwin Tulips, Grenadier (beautiful glowing orange; very large).
2. 64 Darwin Tulips, Gryphus (dark violet-purple, almost black; extra fine).

The above Collection of 244 bulbs in the varieties mentioned is only **\$16.20**

IN ORDERING, ASK FOR COLLECTION Z

Where oval beds of smaller or larger size are to be planted, we shall be glad either to increase or decrease the number of bulbs of each variety, holding the same proportions as given. They will be charged at the price basis given for the illustrated example.

THE CHARGE FOR ONE BULB OF A VARIETY IS 2 CTS. EXTRA



The Giant May-Flowering Tulips

Cottage Tulips, Darwin Tulips, Breeder Tulips (Our Specialty)

THE MAY-FLOWERING TULIPS are the highly perfected giants of the race of Tulips. Their stems are 2 feet or over, their flowers of perfect shape and immense size; their coloring the most exquisite, ranging from pure white through all the shades of pink and red to the richest purple, from the palest lilac to the deepest blue and violet, from the softest ivory-yellow through deep golden yellow to bronze and brown and including in their range heliotropes, lavenders, and many beautiful combinations of colors.

These colors all have the qualities of the true pastel shades, so much admired in the paintings of artists, and *this allows any one who does not know May-flowering Tulips to plant them out at random without regard to color arrangement and still produce a perfect harmony of color display.* They never clash.

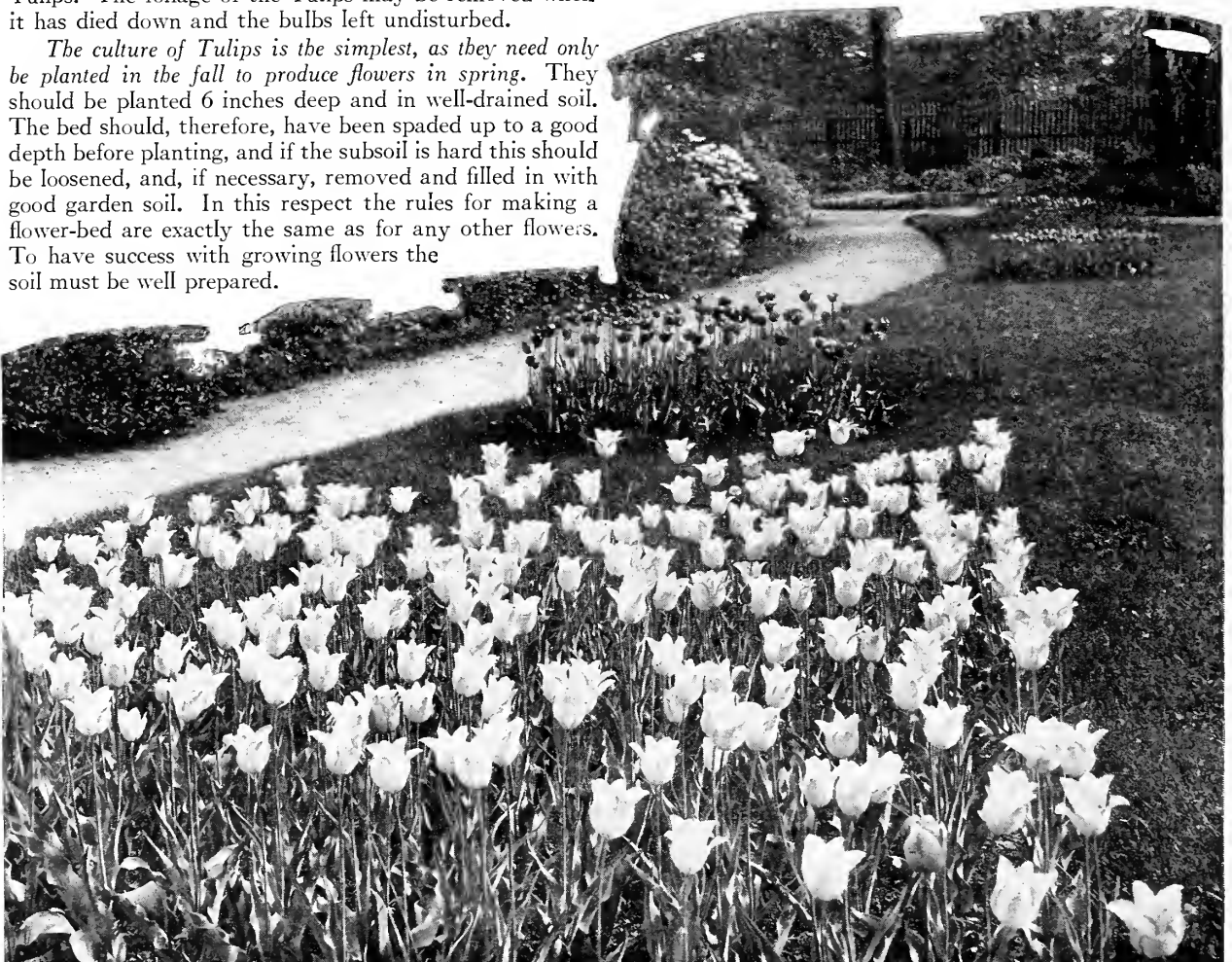
The May-flowering Tulips are the most useful of all Tulips for the reason that they are not only handsomer but also more permanent than any other Tulips and may therefore be enjoyed for many years.

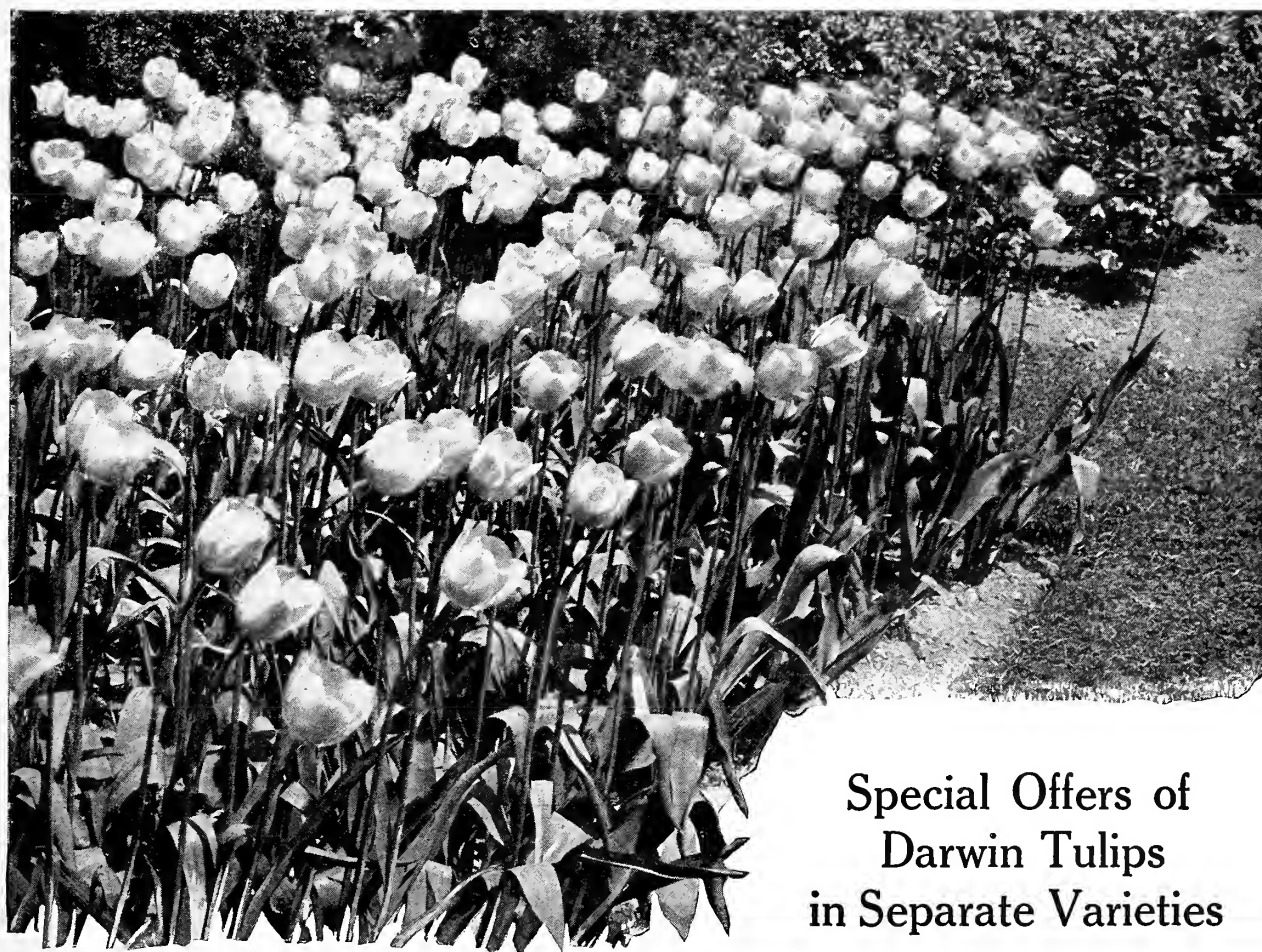
Planted in clumps in the hardy plant border or in between shrubbery, *they will lighten up your entire garden with beautiful patches of color at a time when all other plants in wood, field, and meadow have hardly begun to show the first signs of life.* This makes them doubly valuable.

Planted in a garden bed by themselves, their display of flowers and wealth of color are truly magnificent. *They will bloom almost the entire month of May and sometimes last well into June if the weather is favorable.*

If the bed is to be used for other flowering plants during the summer, these plants may be planted in between the Tulips. The foliage of the Tulips may be removed when it has died down and the bulbs left undisturbed.

The culture of Tulips is the simplest, as they need only be planted in the fall to produce flowers in spring. They should be planted 6 inches deep and in well-drained soil. The bed should, therefore, have been spaded up to a good depth before planting, and if the subsoil is hard this should be loosened, and, if necessary, removed and filled in with good garden soil. In this respect the rules for making a flower-bed are exactly the same as for any other flowers. To have success with growing flowers the soil must be well prepared.





Special Offers of Darwin Tulips in Separate Varieties

Our selection is as complete as any offered in America, and our prices are, doubtless, the lowest. This is because of the great saving which we effect through buying direct from the growers as soon as their crops are harvested. However, in order to do this, we must be in a position to buy by July 15, and we therefore cannot accept orders after July 1 at these prices.

The quality of all bulbs we send out will be strictly first class. They are monster-size, well-cured bulbs, guaranteed to bloom to your entire satisfaction.

CHOOSE EARLY AND PICK THE BEST. The following list comprises all the finest colored sorts.

The charge for one bulb of a variety is 2 cts. extra

Afterglow. Glowing orange, suffused with salmon, shading into golden yellow toward the edges of the petals. One of the most beautiful colored varieties. Large flowers of fine lasting qualities on tall, strong stem. 26 in.	10	100	Baronne de la Tonnaye. Superb vivid deep pink and rose. 27 in.	10	100
Andrea Doria. Deep rich maroon; very stately bedding variety. 28 in.	68	6 10	Bartigon. Fiery crimson. One of the most beautiful. 28 in.	\$0 45	\$3 75
Anton Roozen. Vivid rose-pink; extra-fine large flower. 28 in.	60	5 30	Beethoven. Soft rose-pink. 28 in.	74	6 70
Aphrodite. Very fine clear pink—a very refined color. Large flower on extra-tall stem. 34 in.	1 68	16 05	Bleu Aimable. Extra-fine lilac. 25 in.	60	5 30
Ariadne. Rosy scarlet; very large. 28 in.	73	6 55	Blue Celeste. Light blue; very fine. Scarce. 24 in.	2 43	23 60
			Carl Becker. Soft carmine-rose. 30 in.	62	5 45
			Centenaire. Lilac-rose. 30 in.	58	5 10
			City of Haarlem. Undoubtedly the finest deep scarlet Tulip in existence. 28 in.	1 82	17 55
			Clara Butt. Soft salmon-pink. A very lovely variety which may be used in quantity on account of its low price. 24 in.	45	3 75



Schenley Specials

Special Collections of Tulips as Shown on Colored Plate Opposite

A collection of 5 bulbs of each variety shown (20 bulbs in all)

COLLECTION No. 10 **\$1.20**

A collection of 10 bulbs of each variety shown (40 bulbs in all)

COLLECTION No. 11 **\$2.30**

A collection of 25 bulbs of each variety shown (100 bulbs in all)

COLLECTION No. 12 **\$5.15**

A collection of 50 bulbs of each variety shown (200 bulbs in all)

COLLECTION No. 13 **\$10.15**

A collection of 75 bulbs of each variety shown (300 bulbs in all)

COLLECTION No. 14 **\$15.10**

A collection of 100 bulbs of each variety shown (400 bulbs in all)

COLLECTION No. 15 **\$19.80**

Names of varieties of Tulips shown on colored plate opposite

1	Golden Bronze (Breeder Tulip)	10	\$0 68	100	\$6 10
2	Clara Butt (Darwin Tulip)		45		3 75
3	Princess Elizabeth (Darwin Tulip)		64		5 70
4	Wally Moes (Darwin Tulip)		56		4 90

We guarantee all bulbs sent out by us to bloom to your entire satisfaction



Order Blank

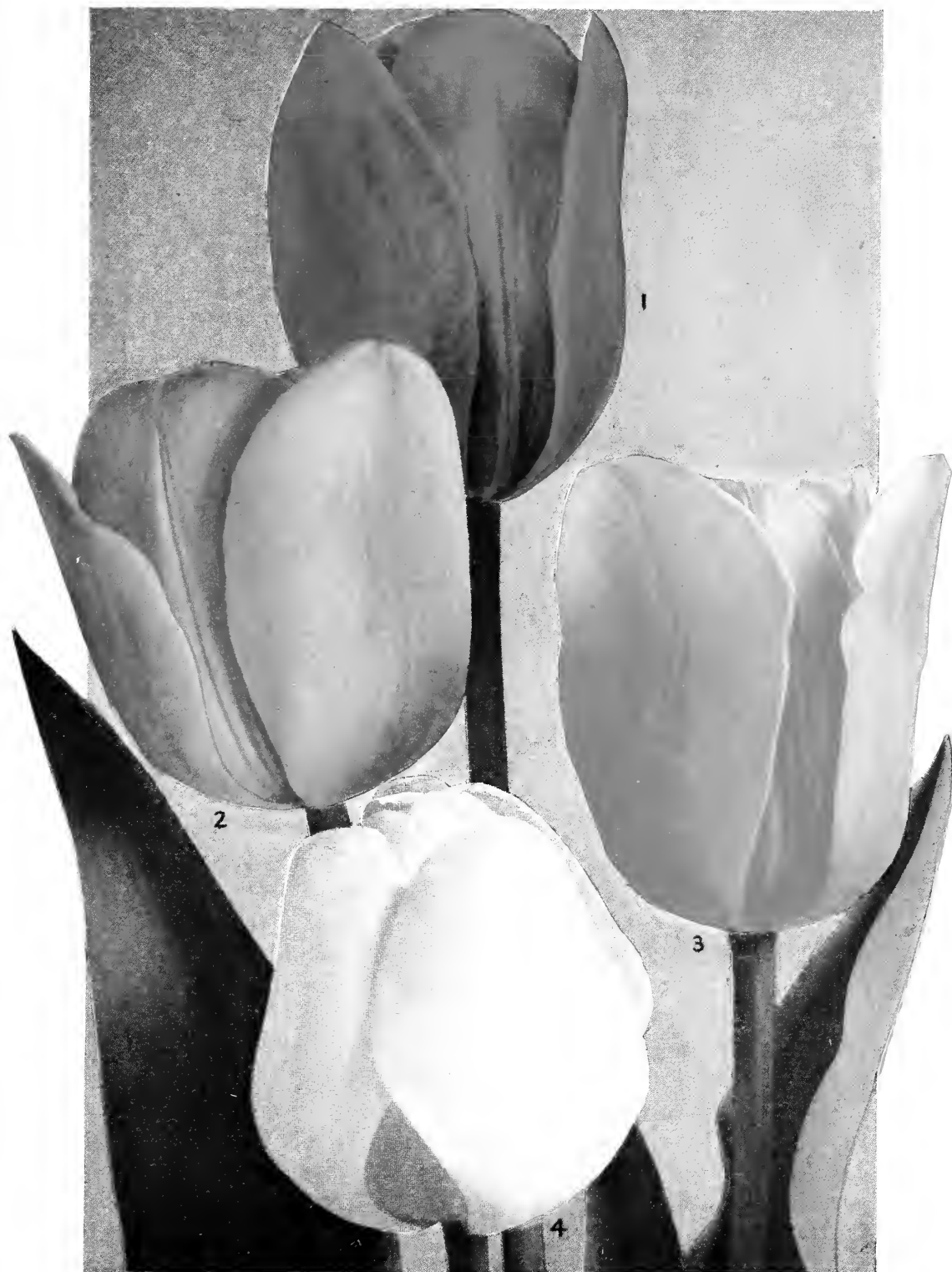


SCHENLEY GARDENS, CHESWICK, PA.

Find enclosed \$_____ for Collection No. _____ as shown on page 19 of your Bulb Book of 1927.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____



Collections of the above Tulips are offered on the opposite page.
These varieties are described on pages 17, 21, 24 and 26.



Special Offers of Darwin Tulips, continued

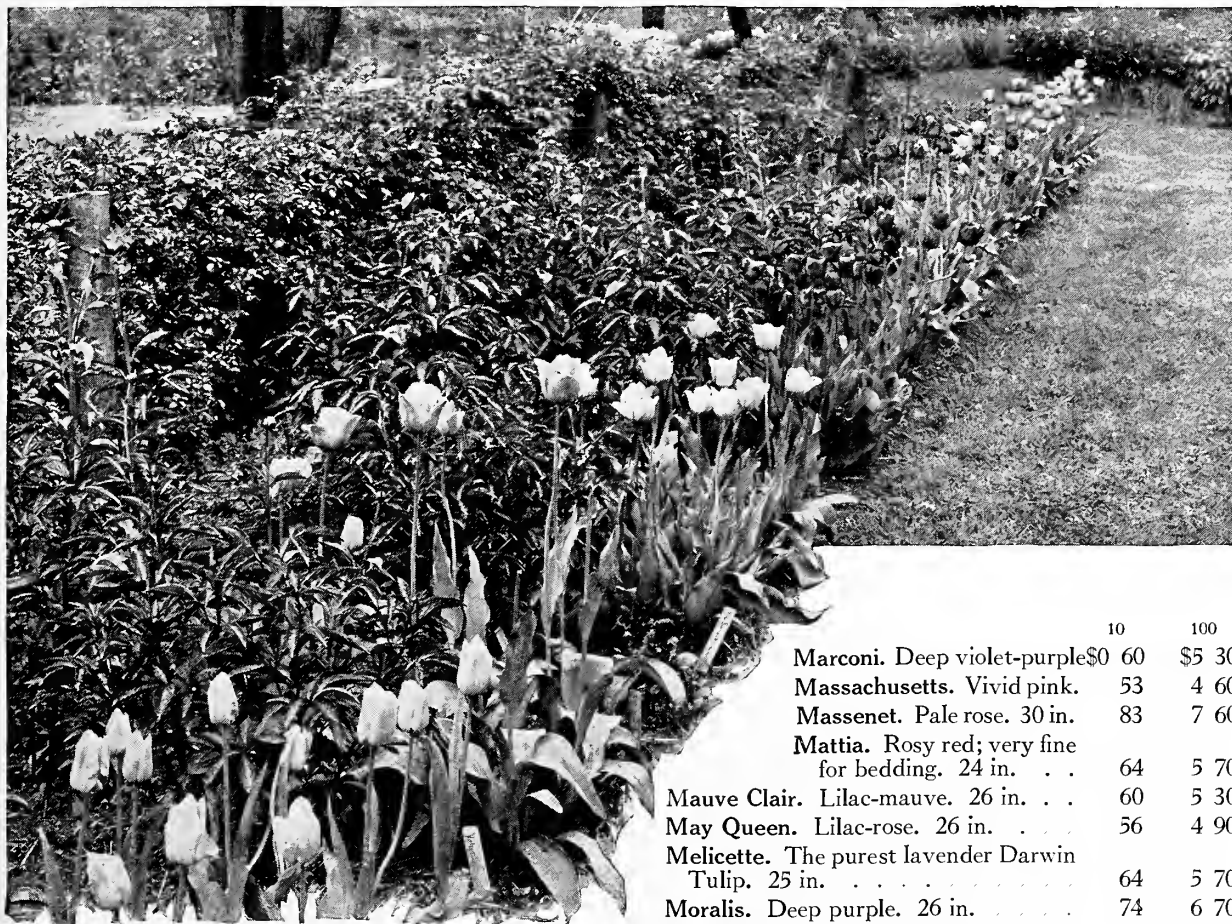
	10	100		10	100
Cordelia. Crimson-violet. 28 in.	\$0 73	\$6 55	Faust. Purple-maroon. The best of its		
Crepuscle. Soft rosy mauve. 28 in. . .	60	5 30	color. Very highly recommended. 30 in.	\$0 78	\$7 10
Dal Ongaro. Pale lavender. 28 in. . . .	60	5 30	Feu Brillant. Glowing vermilion; very		
Dream. Very fine lilac. A very popular			brilliant. Extra fine. 28 in.	74	6 70
sort. 27 in.	54	4 70	Flamingo. Uniform shell-pink. One of the		
Duchess of Hohenberg. Lilac-mauve with			very loveliest of the Darwins. 28 in. .	64	5 70
deep blue flush through center of petals.			Frans Hals. Violet-blue. 27 in.	77	7 00
A very beautiful flower on exceptionally			Fraulein von Amberg. Lilac-blue. 30 in..	80	7 30
tall stem. 30 in.	1 46	13 90	Galathea. Salmon-rose. 26 in.	74	6 70
Duke of Portland. Brilliant scarlet. 27 in.	1 28	12 10	Giant. Reddish violet; enormous flower of		
Eclipse. Mahogany-red. One of the finest.			fine color. 30 in.	86	7 90
Immense cup-shaped flower of glistening			Glory of Walworth. Heliotrope-lilac. Very		
brilliance. 26 in.	1 22	11 50	elegant flower of beautiful color. 26 in.	68	6 10
Edmee. Cherry-rose. 25 in.	56	4 90	Glow. Vermilion-scarlet. 23 in.	58	5 10
Edouard Andre. Rosy purple. 26 in. . .	60	5 30	Gretchen (Margaret). Flesh-pink. 22 in..	47	4 00
Electra. Bluish white. 25 in.	56	4 90	Gryphus. Very dark violet-purple with		
Erguste. Dull heliotrope. 26 in.	64	5 70	beautiful gloss. 26 in.	86	7 90
Ethel Roosevelt. Lovely rose. 26 in. . .	77	7 00	Gudin. Lilac. 27 in.	59	5 20
Europe. Rosy scarlet. 24 in.	52	4 50	Gustave Dore. Bright pink. 25 in. . . .	64	5 70
Euterpe. Silvery lavender. Flower of ex-			Harry Veitch. Blood-red. A popular sort .	56	4 90
quisite shape and coloring. One of the			Homer. Dark scarlet; extra fine. 28 in. .	60	5 30
finest lavenders to plant with light			Isis. Vermilion. The popular red for bed-		
bronze and light yellow Tulips. 28 in. .	58	5 10	ding. 26 in.	56	4 90
Farncombe Sanders. Brilliant scarlet;			Jubilee. Blue-purple; an exquisite flower		
extra-large, handsome flower. 26 in. . .	45	3 75	of wonderful color; very effective when		
			placed with deep red varieties. 30 in. .	98	9 10



See pages 9 to 15 for detailed instructions on how to plant Tulips to advantage



Special Offers of Darwin Tulips, continued



King George V. Brilliant rosy scarlet; extra-large flower. One of the finest novelties. 26 in.	10	100	
King Harold. Mahogany-red. 24 in. . .	56	4 90	\$2 03 \$19 60
La Fiancee. The finest old-rose variety. A very beautiful flower of extra-large size and on a very tall stem. 30 in. . .	1 63	15 60	
La Tristesse. Dull slaty blue. 26 in. . .	60	5 30	
La Tulipe Noire. The well-known "Black Tulip." The color is in reality very deep maroon. 25 in.	74	6 70	
L'Ingenue. Beautiful light rosy pink. 27 in.	60	5 30	
Louise de la Valliere. Rosy carmine; an exquisite bell-shaped flower. 24 in. . .	2 33	22 60	
Loveliness. Carmine-rose. 24 in. . . .	54	4 70	
Mme. Barrois. Lilac-rose, edged lighter rose; very attractive. 25 in.	1 23	11 60	
Mme. Krelage. Deep rose, margined soft pink. 28 in.	47	4 00	
Mme. Raven. Cherry-pink. 25 in. . . .	74	6 70	

	10	100	
Marconi. Deep violet-purple	\$0 60	\$5 30	
Massachusetts. Vivid pink.	53	4 60	
Massenet. Pale rose. 30 in.	83	7 60	
Mattia. Rosy red; very fine for bedding. 24 in. . .	64	5 70	
Mauve Clair. Lilac-mauve. 26 in. . .	60	5 30	
May Queen. Lilac-rose. 26 in. . . .	56	4 90	
Melicette. The purest lavender Darwin Tulip. 25 in.	64	5 70	
Moralis. Deep purple. 26 in.	74	6 70	
Mrs. Cleveland. Flesh-pink. 24 in. . .	56	4 90	
Mrs. Stanley. Purplish rose. 25 in. . . .	54	4 70	
Nauticus. Lilac-rose; large and fine. 30 in.	53	4 60	
Ouida. Crimson-scarlet. 29 in.	55	4 80	
Painted Lady. Milk-white. 27 in. . . .	52	4 50	
Paul Baudry. Deep wine-red. 24 in. . .	70	6 30	
Paul Eudel. Pale lilac. 26 in.	65	5 80	
Petrus Hondius. Carmine-rose. 28 in. .	60	5 30	
Philippe de Comines. Velvety maroon-purple; exquisite. 27 in.	59	5 20	
President Harding. Violet-blue. 27 in. .	2 92	28 50	
Pride of Haarlem. Rosy carmine; undoubtedly the most popular variety; beautiful flower of vivid color. 25 in. .	47	3 75	
Princess Elizabeth. Extra-fine pink. A very exquisite variety which we recommend highly. 26 in.	64	5 70	
Princess Juliana. Salmon-scarlet. This variety is one of the most beautiful in our collection. 25 in.	68	6 10	

WE GUARANTEE ALL BULBS TO BLOOM TO YOUR ENTIRE SATISFACTION



Collections of the above Tulips are offered on the opposite page.
These varieties are described on pages 20, 21 and 24.



Schenley Specials

Special Collections of Tulips as Shown on
Colored Plate Opposite

A collection of 5 bulbs of each
variety shown (20 bulbs in all)

COLLECTION No. 16 **\$1.45**

A collection of 10 bulbs of each
variety shown (40 bulbs in all)

COLLECTION No. 17 **\$2.80**

A collection of 25 bulbs of each
variety shown (100 bulbs in all)

COLLECTION No. 18 **\$6.45**

A collection of 50 bulbs of each
variety shown (200 bulbs in all)

COLLECTION No. 19 **\$12.90**

A collection of 75 bulbs of each
variety shown (300 bulbs in all)

COLLECTION No. 20 **\$19.35**

A collection of 100 bulbs of each
variety shown (400 bulbs in all)

COLLECTION No. 21 **\$25.80**

Names of varieties of Tulips shown on colored plate opposite

1	Jubilee (Darwin Tulip)	\$0 98	¹⁰ \$9 10
2	Princess Juliana (Darwin Tulip)	68	6 10
3	Remembrance (Darwin Tulip)	65	5 80
4	Euterpe (Darwin Tulip)	58	5 10

We guarantee all bulbs sent out by us to bloom to your entire satisfaction



Order Blank



SCHENLEY GARDENS, CHESWICK, PA.

Find enclosed \$_____ for Collection No. _____ as shown on page 22 of your
Bulb Book of 1927.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____



Special Offers of Darwin Tulips, continued

Prince of the Netherlands. Cerise-scarlet. 10	100	Sophrosyne. Clear flesh-pink; very exquisite. 29 in.	10	100
One of the very finest, most substantial flowers, carried on a very tall stem. 31 in. \$0 64	\$5 70		\$0 60	\$5 30
Professor Rauwenhof. Cherry-rose; a splendid large flower. 24 in.	56	Valentine. Heliotrope-violet; exhibition variety; very tall. 27 in.	60	5 30
Psyche. Delicate rosy pink. 26 in.	56	Viking. Intense blue-violet; a very fine large flower. 27 in.	60	5 30
Purple Perfection. Deepest purple; a fine flower. 23 in.	68	Wally Moes. Rosy lilac; a very dainty color; fine flower. 24 in.	56	4 90
Queen Mary. The finest of the cerise-rose Darwin Tulips. 32 in.	77	Whistler. Crimson-scarlet; enormous, magnificent flower. 24 in.	58	5 10
Remembrance. Lilac. 25 in.	65	White Queen. White. 24 in.	56	4 90
Rev. Ewbank. Exquisite heliotrope; a very beautiful flower, not very tall. 23 in. .	52	William Copland. Lilac-rose. 25 in. . . .	56	4 90
Rev. Wolley-Dod. Violet-purple. 24 in. .	71	William Pitt. Brilliant scarlet; splendid for bedding. 24 in.	60	5 30
Roi d'Islande. Old-rose; a beautiful globe-shaped flower, not very tall. 22 in. . .	83	Yolande. Soft salmon-rose with light yellow base; a very warm color of lovely shading. 27 in.	1 48	14 10
Ronald Gunn. Violet-blue; the purest blue Darwin Tulip; very fine when planted next to a white or soft pink variety. 26 in.	68	Zulu. Black-purple. 27 in.	58	5 10
Sir Joseph Hooker. Deep scarlet; very beautiful. 26 in.	64	Zwanenburg. (Novelty.) The only pure white Darwin Tulip. Very large flower of glistening white. Still very scarce. \$1.10 each .	10 00	
Sir Trevor Lawrence. Lilac-blue; enormous flower of great beauty. 33 in. . .	83	Darwin Tulips in beautiful mixture.		
Suzon. Pale flesh-pink; a lovely variety .	58	\$35 per 1,000 .	47	4 00

NOTE THAT OUR PRICES INCLUDE FREE DELIVERY





Special Offer of Breeder Tulips in Separate Varieties

Breeder Tulips belong to the May-flowering class, as do the Darwins, and are identical to the latter in all respects but color. While the Darwins run from white through all the shades of pink and red to lilac, violet, and purple, the Breeders range from buff-yellow through all the shades of bronze to deep mahogany, and from lilac to deep velvety purple. There are no yellow Darwins, but the Breeders all have more or less yellow in their colors. In some flowers this is not noticeable while in others it is shown only by a yellow star in the center of the flower. The majority of the varieties, however, have yellow as their ground color, they being of a bronzy tone.

While the flowers of the Darwins are all glistening in appearance, as though they had been polished to a gloss, the Breeder Tulips have a dull bloom with which the color is overlaid, resembling ripe plums and peaches, all glowing warm shades. In the Breeder Tulips we may find the true art shades. They are ex-

quisitely beautiful and should be freely mixed with the Darwins to complete color variety and lend their larger share of dignity.

The following list of varieties comprises all the finest colored sorts

Abd-el-Kadir. Copper-bronze, with lighter yellow edge, inside deep bronze with green base. 26 in.	10	100
	\$0 90	\$8 20
Amazon. Light lavender, edged pale yellow. 24 in.	71	6 40
Apricot. Buff-bronze, shaded warm apricot. 25 in.	92	8 50
Attraction. Bluish violet, inside glowing purple. 24 in.	89	8 20
Bacchus. Dark violet-blue, with dull bloom. A very beautiful flower. 28 in.	1 22	11 50
Bronze King. Light copper-bronze, flushed lilac with rosy edge; very fine. 26 in.	68	6 10
Bronze Queen. Dull golden bronze	60	5 30
Butterfly. Lilac. 23 in.	74	6 70
Cardinal Manning. Rosy violet with tan-yellow edge. 30 in.	71	6 40
Charles Dickens. Deep rose-pink	80	7 30
Chestnut. Dark brown. 24 in.	71	6 40
Copernicus. Light brown and rose. 27 in.	92	8 50
Coridion. Lively yellow, shaded lilac	1 22	11 50
Dom Pedro. Deep coffee-brown. 24 in.	98	9 10
Dryad. Old-rose, flushed lilac, edges of petals light bronze. An exquisite variety of very refined color. 24 in.	1 28	12 10
Feu Ardent. Deep brick-red, shaded mahogany. 24 in.	1 13	10 60
Garibaldi. Terra-cotta, flushed lilac, with broad edge of soft yellow. Long, exquisitely shaped flower with reflexing petals. 31 in.	2 93	28 70
General Ney. Old-gold; very fine. 25 in.	74	6 70
Gloria. Lilac, edged soft yellow. 22 in.	77	7 00



Even one clump of Breeder Tulips beautifies your garden



Breeder and Darwin Tulips in stately perfection

Special Offer of Breeder Tulips in Separate Varieties, continued

Godet Parfait. Blue-violet; very fine large flower. 30 in.	10 \$0 92	100 \$8 50	Jules Favre. Dark brown. 27 in.	10 \$0 64	100 \$5 70
Golden Bronze. Rich golden bronze. One of the best. 24 in.	68	6 10	Jupiter. Violet; very beautiful. 30 in. . .	3 59	35 20
Goldfinch. Brilliant light bronze of a very warm tone suffused with soft lilac through the center of the petals; inside deep bronze with lighter reflex. One of the finest Breeder Tulips. 30 in.	2 03	19 60	La Turquoise. Red, bordered yellow . .	1 35	12 80
Hamlet. Dark golden bronze. 26 in. . .	77	7 00	Le Mogul. Clear lilac, flushed white. A rather small, egg-shaped flower but of very pretty color. 26 in.	74	6 70
Heloise. Van Dyke brown and old-rose, inside deep golden bronze with yellow base; large, exquisite flower with reflexing petals. 28 in.	1 53	14 60	Lord Cochrane. Dark brown, edged bronze; very fine. 28 in.	1 02	9 50
James Watt. Deep purple, bordered bronze. A magnificent large flower . .	2 05	19 75	Louis XIV. This is the much-admired, large, deep purple Breeder Tulip with golden bronze edge. A great favorite among all lovers of flowers. 28 in. . .	1 32	12 50
Jaune d'Œuf. Apricot, edged yellow, with lilac flush. 26 in.	74	6 70	Lucifer. Terra-cotta-orange, with warm rosy bloom. The best orange-colored Breeder Tulip. 28 in.	1 93	18 60
Indian Chief. Deep Indian-red. The largest and probably the most beautiful of all Breeder Tulips. The flower remains in perfect condition longer than that of any other variety, is carried on a strong stem 34 inches tall, and often measures 8 inches across when fully open. 8 22	81 45		Mabel. Cerise-pink; very beautiful flower.	86	7 90
			Madras. Dark bronze. 26 in.	68	6 10
			Marechal Victor. Lavender, heliotrope, and golden yellow in beautiful suffusion of color. A lovely soft-colored variety of recent introduction. 28 in.	3 37	33 00
			Marginata. Orange, shaded apricot, margined yellow. One of the finest, softest colored Breeder Tulips in existence. 25 in. .	1 35	12 80

WE DELIVER FREE TO ANY POINT IN THE UNITED STATES



Special Offer of Breeder Tulips in Separate Varieties, continued

Medea. Salmon-carmine; a very large flower. 26 in.	10	100		
	\$0 71	\$6 40		
Mme. Lethiery. Salmon-rose, with lighter edges; very fine. 26 in.	92	8 50		
Moody. Dark purple. 28 in.	68	6 10		
Old Times. Yellow and bronze. 24 in.	89	8 20		
Paladin. Chestnut-brown, shaded lilac; very exquisite. 27 in.	2 13	20 60		
Panorama. Very large; globular-shaped flower of a deep orange-red. One of the best varieties. 26 in.	71	6 40		
Plutarchus. Bronze shaded lilac, inside terra-cotta. 26 in.	74	6 70		
Prince Albert. Deep golden brown, with purple flush. 32 in.	89	8 20		
Prince of Orange. Rich orange-red, shaded light orange at the edges. 27 in.	1 15	10 80		
Queen Alexandra. Soft primrose-yellow, with delicate lilac flush. 23 in.	68	6 10		
Queen Victoria. Deep carmine. 20 in.	80	7 30		
Roi de Siam. Shining purple. 26 in.	83	7 60		
Salomon. Lilac. 30 in.	98	9 10		
Superba. Maroon, with dull bloom. 27 in.	80	7 30		
St. James. Dark lilac, edged bronze, shaded rose; inside mahogany, shading to golden bronze. Very beautiful large flower on a stem 30 inches tall	10	100	\$0 96	\$8 90
Turenne. Dark blue, flushed bronze at edges of petals. 30 in.	98	9 10		
Velvet King. A most substantial flower of the deepest royal purple. It often is semi-double. This is a variety which we can highly recommend. Flowers are very choice. 25 in.	92	8 20		
Violet Queen. Ruby-violet. 28 in.	71	6 40		
Vulcan. Apricot-red, shading at the edges to a lively yellow. One of the varieties highly prized by amateurs. 25 in.	1 23	11 60		
Wilberforce. Canary-yellow, flushed rose; very fine. 32 in.	86	7 90		
Willem de Zwijger. (Novelty.) Darkest purple. The best of the very deep purple varieties. 28 in.	3 72	36 50		
Yellow Perfection. Light bronzy yellow; gets lighter as the flower ages. 24 in.	74	6 70		
Breeder Tulips in beautiful mixture	60	5 30		



Special Offer of Cottage Tulips in Separate Varieties

The third important group of Tulips belonging to the May-flowering class are the Cottage Tulips. Their habits and colors are distinct from the first two groups, namely Darwin and Breeder Tulips, in that they do not grow quite as tall as these and range in color through all the shades of yellow. Their colors are particularly pure and their flowers of the most graceful shapes, many of them rather long and narrow, reflexed at the top, giving them great resemblance to Easter lilies. They are usually carried not quite upright on the stem but have a slight nodding droop which lends immensely to their graceful character.

In this class we find, besides every imaginable shade of yellow, the loveliest combination in the same flower of yellow and heliotrope, salmon and lavender, shell-pink and gold, old-rose and ivory, etc. They are exceedingly beautiful and fill a decided need in our hardy borders and flower-beds because of their individual charms not found in the other groups of May-flowering Tulips. Many of the best varieties are so *inexpensive* that they may be enjoyed by all.

The following list of separate varieties comprises all the finest colored sorts

	10	100		10	100
Adonis. Rosy carmine, lily-flowered variety	\$1 13	\$10 60	Arethusa. (Novelty.) Soft yellow; very fine. 30 in.	\$6 20	\$61 45
Ægir. (Novelty.) Very large, dark rose flower of great refinement. 22 in.	1 65	15 60	Artemis. (Novelty.) Carmine-rose, lily-shaped flower. 24 in.	90	8 30
Alaska. (Novelty.) Golden yellow	2 51	24 40	Avis Kennicott. Deep yellow with black base; very beautiful. 25 in.	1 13	10 60
Alcmene. (Exquisite novelty.) Cerise-red.	2 74	26 70	Bouton d'Or. Golden yellow; very fine	47	4 00
Amber Crown. Light amber. 18 in.	71	6 40	Caledonia. Orange-scarlet. 25 in.	52	4 50
Ambergris. (Novelty.) Amber and yellow	1 53	14 60	Coronation Scarlet. Orange-red. 20 in.	60	5 30
Ambrosia. (Novelty.) Bronzy, flushed lilac	2 51	24 40			



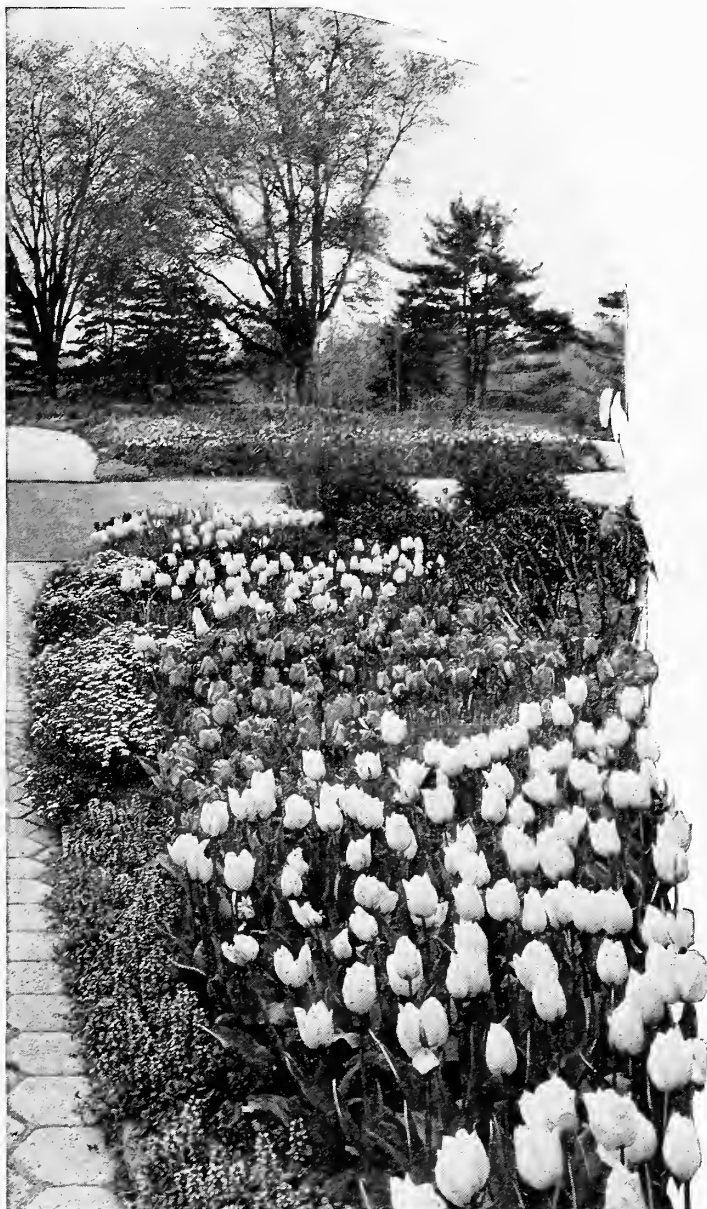
A clump of Cottage Tulips, Mrs. Kerrell

Not less than 5 bulbs will be sold at the 10 rate. Not less than 25 will be sold at the 100 rate



Special Offer of Cottage Tulips in Separate Varieties, continued

		¹⁰	¹⁰⁰
Cottager. Soft rosy purple. 22 in. . . .	\$0 65	\$5 80	
Dainty Maid. White, feathered blue . .	83	7 60	
Dido. (Novelty.) Orange-red, bordered orange-yellow. A very beautiful, exquisitely colored flower. 28 in. . . .	6 39	63 20	
Dulcinea. (Novelty.) Soft rose; very beautiful. The true variety. 24 in. . .	1 28	12 10	
Elegans. Tall; crimson with reflexed petals; very stately and fine. 28 in. . .	64	5 70	
Miss Willmott. Pale yellow; a very refined flower. 22 in.	56	4 90	
Emerald Gem. Coral-red, with green base. .	58	5 10	
Fairy Queen. Heliotrope, bordered amber. .	52	4 50	
Flava. Ivory-yellow; very beautiful large flower of stately bearing. One of the best yellows to use in combination with Darwin Tulips. 26 in.	1 53	14 60	
Gesneriana Ixioides. Golden yellow. 22 in. .	68	6 10	
Gesneriana Spathulata. Magnificent crimson-scarlet, with blue base. A very popular bedding sort. 24 in.	52	4 50	
Glare of the Garden. Glowing scarlet . .	71	6 40	
Golden Crown. Yellow, bordered orange .	52	4 50	
Golden Spire. Orange-yellow. 16 in. . .	86	7 90	
Grenadier. Lively orange of the most vivid shade. A splendid large flower; remarkably showy. 20 in.	71	6 40	
Hammer Hales. Brown, flushed apricot .	77	7 00	
Honeymoon. (Novelty.) Ivory-yellow on a very tall, straight stem. Undoubtedly the finest of the pale yellow varieties. 28 in.	1 42	13 45	
Idyll. (Novelty.) Lively rose; exquisite flower. 24 in.	77	7 00	
Inglescombe Pink. Salmon-rose; very popular. 24 in.	47	4 00	
Inglescombe Scarlet. Scarlet. 20 in. . .	56	4 90	
Inglescombe Yellow. Canary-yellow; very fine. 21 in.	52	4 50	
Isabella. Creamy white, shaded carmine; very distinct and lovely. 22 in. . . .	52	4 50	
John Ruskin. Rose, shaded apricot and mauve, with pale yellow edge. A very beautiful, long flower. 16 in.	68	6 10	
Kaleidoscope. Rose with mauve stripes .	98	9 10	
La Candeur. White, faintly flushed rose .	56	4 90	
La Merveille. Orange-red; very fine flower; sweet scented. 20 in.	54	4 70	
Leghorn Bonnet. Chrome-yellow	56	4 90	



A fine border of Cottage Tulips

		¹⁰	¹⁰⁰
Mentor. (Novelty.) Glossy brown . . .	\$0 92	\$8 50	
Moonlight. Soft yellow. A very fine bedding Tulip. 25 in.	68	6 10	
Mrs. Kerrell. A most refined, soft salmon-pink with dainty flush of pale orange. One of the loveliest of all Cottage Tulips. .	92	8 50	
Mrs. Moon. Golden yellow; very beautiful. .	86	7 90	

ORDER BLANK WILL BE FOUND IN THE BACK OF THIS BOOK



Schenley Specials

New Parrot Tulips

THE PARROT TULIPS have not been wholly satisfactory of late years, owing to the fact that the old standard varieties are "running out," meaning that the race is too old, has lost its vigor, and produces very small bulbs with few flowers and weak stems.

The professional and expert hybridizers in Holland, seeing the "handwriting on the wall," so to speak, and the doom of the well-known and popular Parrot Tulip inevitable, have busied themselves in an effort to produce a new and vigorous race of Parrot Tulips.

For several years the keenest brains, with the most modern facilities and the most scientific data to guide them, have been working toward this end, and from thousands of experiments we have now some of the most marvelous creations in Parrot Tulips, with flowers of overwhelming beauty, beside which even our most beautiful Darwin and Breeder Tulips pale by comparison. In Holland, among the growers, the new creations have been the subject of intense speculation during the last five or six years, each grower vying with the other for the possession of the few available bulbs, in order to gain the honor of introducing them to the world.

The stocks of bulbs have now been built up sufficiently to permit of a small sale, and we have been so fortunate as to obtain the most important quantity available of these startlingly beautiful Tulips. We offer them to our patrons with our most emphatic recommendation, certain that they will win the prize of greatest honor at any Tulip exhibition and offer the richest flowers for the home.

FANTASY. Enormous flowers of a soft salmon-pink, with delicate pale green blotch in the center of each petal. Tall and stately. 23 in. 3 bulbs \$4.50, 10 bulbs \$13.50.

GEMMA. Large delicate pink and white flower on a straight stem. Blooms in April. 16 in. 3 bulbs \$1.35, 10 bulbs \$4.

SENSATION. Violet, shaded soft creamy white. Huge flower of beautiful form on tall, erect stem. 20 in. Each bulb \$10, 10 bulbs \$90.

SUNDEW. Deep, glowing crimson of richest and most refined character. Each petal is feathered by smaller secondary petals which are attached to the edges of main petals. 20 in. 3 bulbs \$2.70, 10 bulbs \$8.10.

FOR OTHER PARROT TULIPS, SEE PAGE 32

Collections at Special
Prices of Tulips Shown
on Color Plate Opposite

COLLECTION No. 22

10 bulbs of each variety shown
(30 bulbs in all)

\$1.65

COLLECTION No. 23

25 bulbs of each variety shown
(75 bulbs in all)

\$3.65

COLLECTION No. 24

50 bulbs of each variety shown
(150 bulbs in all)

\$7.20

COLLECTION No. 25

75 bulbs of each variety shown
(225 bulbs in all)

\$10.65

COLLECTION No. 26

100 bulbs of each variety shown
(300 bulbs in all)

\$14.25

Names of Varieties Shown

	10	100
1 Bronze Queen...	\$0 60	\$5 30
2 Rev. Ewbank...	52	4 50
3 Psyche	56	4 90



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SCHENLEY GARDENS, CHESWICK, PA.

Find enclosed \$_____ for Collection No. _____ as shown on page 31 of your
Bulb Book of 1927.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

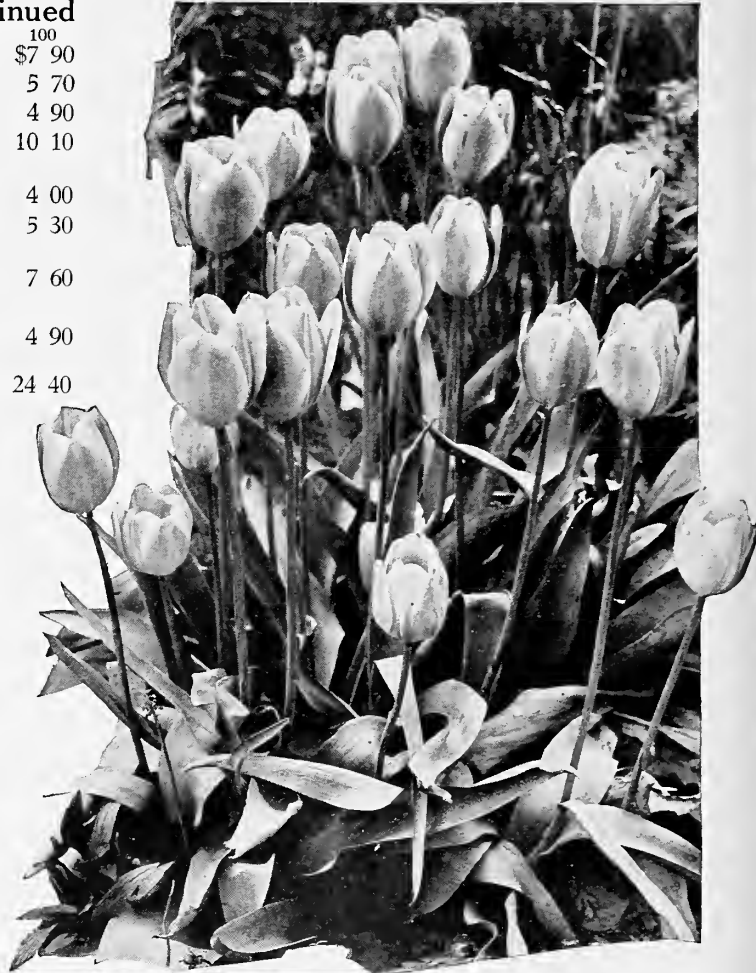


Collections of the above Tulips are offered on the opposite page.
These varieties are described on pages 24 and 25.

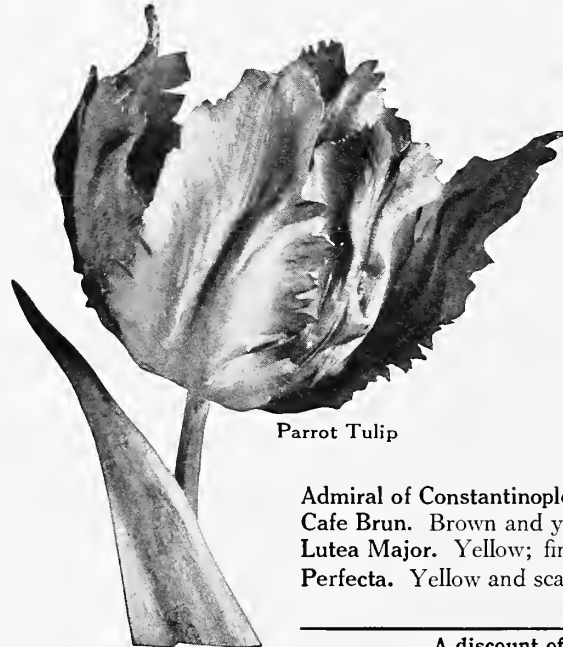


Special Offer of Cottage Tulips, continued

Nectar. (Novelty.) Carmine. 26 in. . .	¹⁰ \$0 86	¹⁰⁰ \$7 90
Orange Globe. Bright orange-red. 22 in. .	64	5 70
Orange King. Deep orange. 23 in. . . .	56	4 90
Oriana. Wine-red. 24 in.	1 08	10 10
Picotee. White, daintily margined rose; very pretty reflexing flower. 20 in. . .	47	4 00
Pluto. Rose-pink. 25 in.	60	5 30
Pride of Inglescombe. White, edged carmine. 23 in.	83	7 60
Primrose Beauty. Soft primrose; a lovely variety. 18 in.	56	4 90
Quaintness. (Novelty.) Golden bronze. A very large, finely colored flower . . .	2 51	24 40
Retroflexa. Yellow. 16 in.	¹⁰ \$0 64	¹⁰⁰ \$5 70
Royal White. Pure white	72	6 50
Scarlet Emperor. Scarlet; showy. . . .	79	7 15
Sirene. Lily-flowering Tulip of a beautiful satiny rose. 16 in.	79	7 20
Solfatare. Sulphur-yellow. 20 in. . . .	78	6 10
Solferina. Creamy yellow. 24 in. . . .	1 07	10 00
Summer Beauty. Rose, flaked crimson and white. 18 in.	83	7 60
Vitellina. Primrose; long narrow flower of great beauty. 20 in.	56	4 90
Walter T. Ware. Deepest and richest chrome-yellow. A fine flower of wonderful substance. . . .	2 51	24 40
Yellow Picotee. Canary-yellow with carmine edge. 20 in.	64	5 70
Cottage Tulips in beautiful mixture	42	3 50



Cottage Tulips, Dulcinea



Parrot Tulip

Parrot Tulips

Parrot Tulips do not receive the attention they deserve. They belong to the late or May-flowering class and have immense, attractive flowers of singular and picturesque forms and brilliant and varied colors. The petals are curiously fringed or cut, and the form of the flower, especially before it opens, resembles the neck of a parrot. They form extravagantly showy beds, are especially desirable for cut-flowers, and should be grown in every flower-garden.

All varieties, 10 for 50 cts., \$4.50 per 100

Admiral of Constantinople. Fine red.
Cafe Brun. Brown and yellow striped.
Lutea Major. Yellow; fine; free-blooming.
Perfecta. Yellow and scarlet; large flower.

Markgraaf van Baden. True. Orange, striped scarlet; extra fine.
Rubra Major. The finest red of all.
Parrot Tulips in beautiful mixture.

See page 30 for New Parrot Tulips

A discount of 5 per cent will be allowed for cash with order up to July 1



Double and Single Early-Flowering Tulips

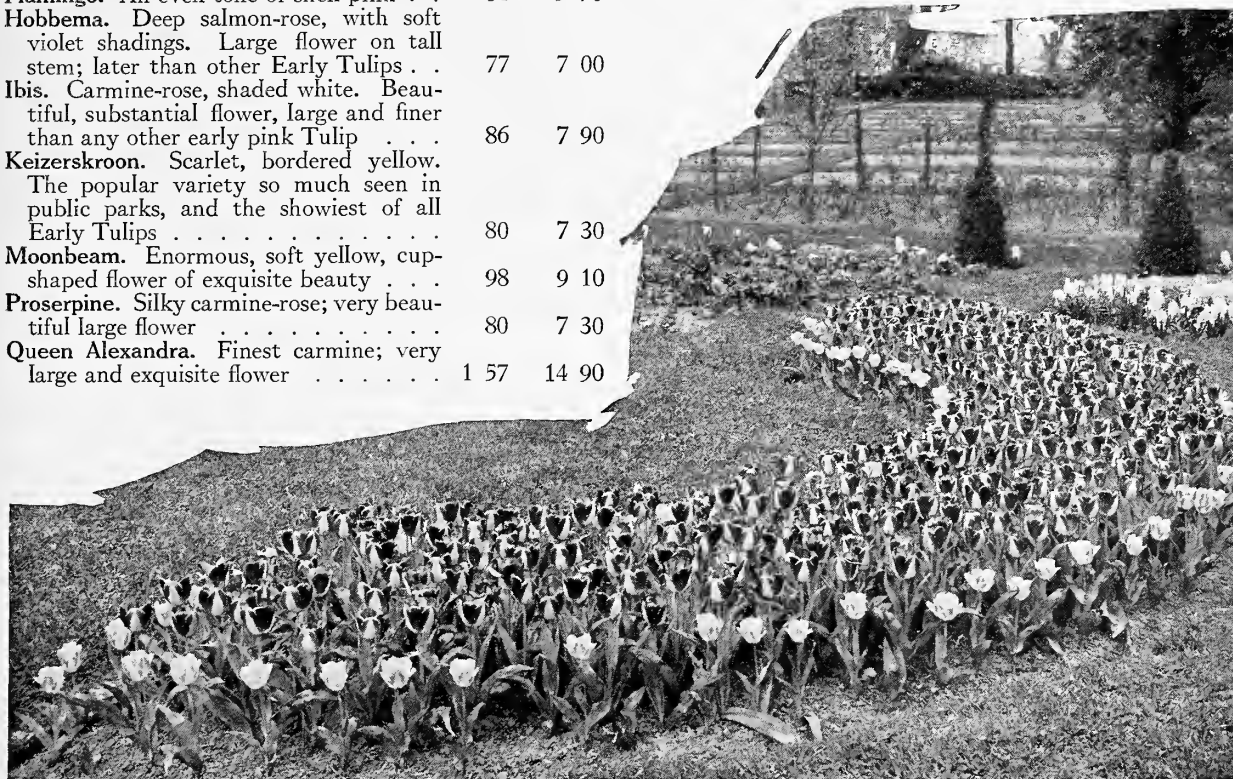
The Early-flowering Tulips are desirable from a standpoint of earliness and brilliant coloring. They do not grow as tall as the May-flowering varieties but bloom almost a month earlier, namely, during April when most other plants show hardly a leaf and the landscape still bears the unmistakable signs of the winter just past. Their culture is exactly the same as that of the May-flowering Tulips, but they may be planted as close as 4 inches apart instead of 6 inches, which we recommend for the May-flowering sorts. Their coloring is very varied, mostly of the very brilliant and gay shades of yellow, orange, and scarlet, brilliant pink and rose, glistening white.

They are most effective when planted in solid beds of one to several different colors. Beautiful color effects may be made by planting together such colors as bear the varieties *Couleur Cardinal*, *White Beauty*, *Moonbeam*, *Van der Neer*, or *Rising Sun*, *Proserpine*, *Ibis*, *De Wet*, all of which are listed below.

The following list of separate varieties comprises all the finest colored sorts. *They are all guaranteed to bloom to your entire satisfaction.*

Special Offers of the Really Worthwhile Early Tulips

Brilliant Star. Vermilion-scarlet; very large flower	10 \$0 77	100 \$7 00	Rising Sun. The finest golden yellow . . .	10 \$0 86	100 \$7 90
Couleur Cardinal. Brilliant scarlet. A very beautiful flower	77	7 00	Van der Neer. Royal purple. The best of its color	77	7 00
De Wet. Orange-yellow; handsome; large flower	1 48	14 10	White Beauty. Purest glistening white. The finest white bedding Tulip	1 04	9 70
Flamingo. An even tone of shell-pink . .	64	5 70			
Hobbema. Deep salmon-rose, with soft violet shadings. Large flower on tall stem; later than other Early Tulips . .	77	7 00			
Ibis. Carmine-rose, shaded white. Beautiful, substantial flower, large and finer than any other early pink Tulip . . .	86	7 90			
Keizerskroon. Scarlet, bordered yellow. The popular variety so much seen in public parks, and the showiest of all Early Tulips	80	7 30			
Moonbeam. Enormous, soft yellow, cup-shaped flower of exquisite beauty . . .	98	9 10			
Proserpine. Silky carmine-rose; very beautiful large flower	80	7 30			
Queen Alexandra. Finest carmine; very large and exquisite flower	1 57	14 90			



Early Tulips in colorful plantings. Blooms in April

OUR BULBS ARE PACKED ABROAD TO YOUR ORDER



Collections of the above Tulips are offered on the opposite page.
These varieties are described on pages 17, 21 and 29.



Schenley Specials

Special Collections of Tulips as Shown on Colored Plate Opposite

A collection of 5 bulbs of each variety shown (20 bulbs in all)

COLLECTION No. 27 **\$1.30**

A collection of 10 bulbs of each variety shown (40 bulbs in all)

COLLECTION No. 28 **\$2.50**

A collection of 25 bulbs of each variety shown (100 bulbs in all)

COLLECTION No. 29 **\$5.95**

A collection of 50 bulbs of each variety shown (200 bulbs in all)

COLLECTION No. 30 **\$11.80**

A collection of 75 bulbs of each variety shown (300 bulbs in all)

COLLECTION No. 31 **\$17.70**

A collection of 100 bulbs of each variety shown (400 bulbs in all)

COLLECTION No. 32 **\$23.50**

Names of varieties of Tulips shown on colored plate opposite

1	Andrea Doria (Darwin Tulip)	. . .	\$0 68	¹⁰ \$6 10
2	Moonlight (Cottage Tulip)	. . . . .	68	6 10
3	Mrs. Moon (Cottage Tulip)	. . . . .	86	7 90
4	Pride of Haarlem (Darwin Tulip)	. . . . .	47	3 75

We guarantee all bulbs sent out by us to bloom to your entire satisfaction

ALL BULBS ARE SELECTED AND PACKED IN HOLLAND, DIRECT FROM THE FINEST CROPS



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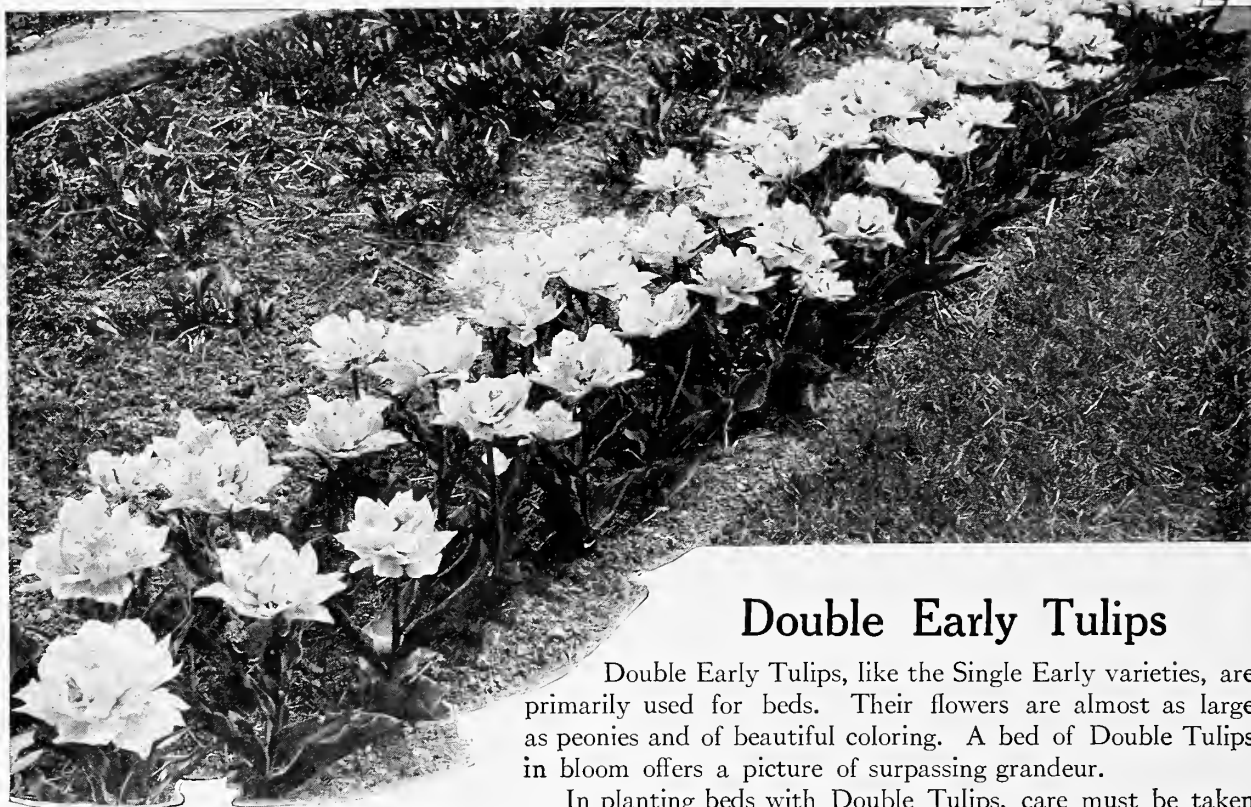


SCHENLEY GARDENS, CHESWICK, PA.

Find enclosed \$_____ for Collection No. _____ as shown on page 34 of your Bulb Book of 1927.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____



Double Early Tulips

Double Early Tulips, like the Single Early varieties, are primarily used for beds. Their flowers are almost as large as peonies and of beautiful coloring. A bed of Double Tulips in bloom offers a picture of surpassing grandeur.

In planting beds with Double Tulips, care must be taken that the proper color combinations are used, since their colors are, in many cases, so intense that they easily clash, and thus two or three really beautiful varieties may make a very bad combination. It is with this knowledge in mind that we are presenting them in proper combinations so as to guard you against unpleasant results.

All of the combinations offered may be safely used and will make a bed of striking display.

Of course, any variety alone may always be used to great advantage. Nothing could surpass in beauty a bed planted solidly with the variety *Imperator Rubrorum*, *Couronne d'Or*, *Schoonoord*, *Electra*, or *Murillo*.

Special Offers of Double Tulips in Color Combinations

	10	100		10	100
1. <i>Azalea</i> . Beautiful dark rose	\$0 77	\$7 00	1. <i>Electra</i> . Carmine	\$0 86	\$7 90
2. <i>Couronne d'Or</i> . Golden yellow	71	6 40	2. <i>La Grandesse</i> . Pink	71	6 40
3. <i>Lucretia</i> . Deep pink	60	5 30	3. <i>Lord Beaconsfield</i> . Deep pink	71	6 40
4. <i>Tea Rose</i> . Pale yellow	64	5 70	4. <i>Rose d'Amour</i> . Delicate pink	71	6 40
1. <i>Mr. Van Tubergen</i> . Pure yellow	92	8 50	5. <i>Peach Blossom</i> . Bright pink	77	7 00
2. <i>Murillo</i> . Light pink	56	4 90	6. <i>Salvator Rose</i> . Deep rose	68	6 10
1. <i>Imperator Rubrorum</i> . Finest scarlet	76	6 85	1. <i>El Toreador</i> . Orange-scarlet	92	8 50
2. <i>Schoonoord</i> . Pure white	68	6 10	2. <i>Gloria Solis</i> . Red, bordered yellow	68	6 10
1. <i>Vuurbaak</i> . Brilliant scarlet	74	6 70	3. <i>Titian</i> . Red, bordered yellow	74	6 70
2. <i>Boule de Neige</i> . Pure white	71	6 40	4. <i>Tournesol</i> . Red and yellow	74	6 70
			5. <i>William III</i> . Orange-scarlet	71	6 40

YOUR BULBS COME FROM THE FIELDS DIRECT TO YOU—NO SECOND HANDLING IN AMERICA



Double Early Tulips, continued

	10	100
1. Mr. Van der Hoef. Golden yellow . . .	\$0 80	\$7 30
2. Rubra Maxima. Deep scarlet	70	6 10
3. Golden King. Pure yellow	86	7 90
4. Cochineal. Scarlet	74	6 70
<hr/>		
1. La Candeur. White	64	5 70
2. Queen of the Netherlands. Blush . . .	68	6 10
3. Lord Roseberry. Delicate pink	71	6 40
4. Queen Emma. Deep pink	74	6 70
<hr/>		
1. Blue Flag. Pure violet-blue. Very beautiful	71	6 40
2. Yellow Rose. Golden yellow. The finest.	68	6 10

The two varieties in this combination are both very much later than any of the other Double Tulips. They should therefore be planted together. The combination is quite unsurpassable as the colors are exquisite and go very well together.

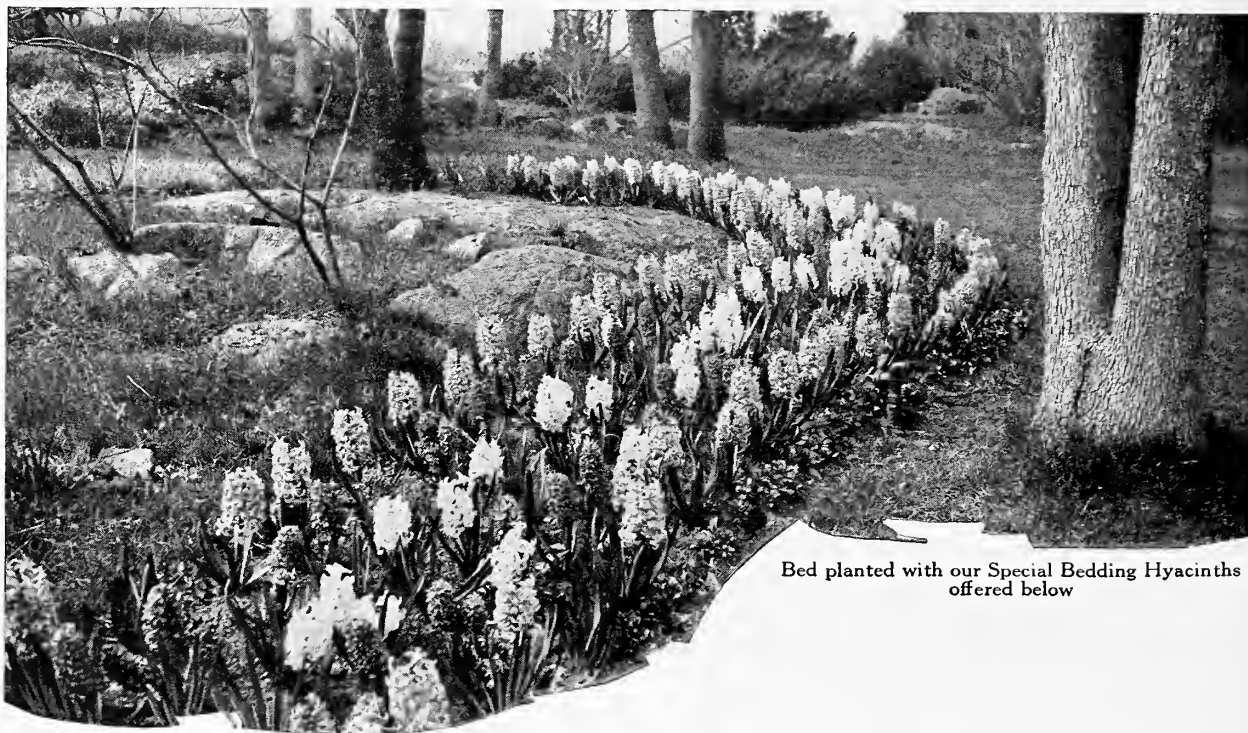


Type of Double Tulip



Brighten a corner of your garden with Double Tulip, Schoonoord

WE GUARANTEE ALL BULBS SOLD BY US TO BLOOM TO YOUR ENTIRE SATISFACTION



Bed planted with our Special Bedding Hyacinths
offered below

Hyacinths

Hyacinths are excellent for planting in garden beds and borders and for winter blooming in the house. Their magnificent, fragrant flower-trusses are extremely decorative. As a centerpiece for the dining-room table they cannot be surpassed. Their coloring is very soft and refined and of delightfully pure quality. In the Hyacinths we may find the purest blues, roses, pinks, carmines, and yellows, such as can be found in no other race of flowers. To look at their immense and marvelous blooms, perfect in every detail, one would think that these are surely flowers grown under expert professional care and that the amateur could never hope to produce them. On the contrary, *Hyacinths are grown to bloom so easily that the amateur may, and will, produce flowers of equal beauty to those of the expert florist* if he but tries. Their culture is as easy as the culture of tulips, and, in reality, identical. If they are used for winter blooming in the house, *they may be given the same treatment as that prescribed for our special forcing Hyacinths on page 2, with the exception that they must be kept in the cold cellar away from light and heat until about February 1.* They may then be taken up in the living quarters, a number at a time, so as to have a succession of bloom, and forced into flower very quickly.

Hyacinths are sold in various grades, ranging from the very small miniature bulbs up to the so-called first or exhibition size. For house culture we recommend the first size. These produce the marvelous trusses so much admired. For planting out-of-doors we recommend our special bedding size. This grade is quite satisfactory for that purpose. We call your attention to the illustration which shows a planting of them in full bloom. They are much less expensive than the first-sized bulbs. These are now so high as to make quantity use prohibitive.

PRICES OF ALL VARIETIES LISTED ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES

	Each	10	100
First-size Bulbs (Exhibition Size)	\$0 25	\$2 25	\$20 00
Our Special Large Bedding Size (Second Size).....		1 50	13 00
Usual Bedding Size (Third Size)		1 30	12 00

NOTE THAT PRICES INCLUDE DELIVERY TO YOUR HOME



The Choicest Hyacinths Grown in Holland

FOR PRICES, SEE PRECEDING PAGE

WHITE

- Albertine.** Pure white; early; large spike; extra fine.
Arentine Arendsen. (New.) Pure white; very early; very attractive.
Baroness Van Thuyll. Early; pure white.
British Queen. (New.) Pure white; extra fine.
Correggio. Purest white. A magnificent truss filled with large bells of excellent substance. One of the finest exhibition varieties.
Hein Roozen. Magnificent snowy-white truss, extra long, loosely formed, and very elegant. A grand variety.
La Grandesse. Purest white; extra fine; best of all whites.
L'Innocence. Pure white; extra-fine truss with very large bells. A wonderful variety for forcing.
Mme. Van der Hoop. Pure white; splendid.
Paix de l'Europe. Very fine snow-white; very large truss.
Queen of Whites. Huge pure white truss. A fine exhibition variety.
White Lady. Pure white; broad spike; very fine.

BLUSH-WHITE

- Gen. Vetter.** Blush-white, loose spike; one of the best.
Grande Blanche. Lovely blush-white; excellent spike and bells.
Grandeur a Merveille. Rosy blush—a very dainty color and one of the most beautiful varieties.
Leviathan. Beautiful blush; large, well-filled spikes. A most distinct and charming variety.
Mr. Plimsol. Ivory-white; large spike.

PINK AND ROSE

- Baron Van Thuyll.** Very fine pink; extra-large spike.
Beauty. Tender, lovely pink, rather small flower, but color unsurpassed.
Cardinal Wiseman. Soft rose, carmine-striped; large truss.
General de Wet (Pink Sport of Grand Maitre). Lovely soft pink; very large truss well filled with fine bells. A splendid variety for forcing and bedding.
Gertrude. Deep carmine-rose. A very large well-filled truss of a fine color. Excellent for forcing and bedding.
Gigantea. Blush-pink, splendid truss.
Jacques. Broad, loose, extra-long spike; blush-pink.
Kohinoor. Extra-large truss; bright pink; one of the largest flowers; semi-double.
Lady Derby. Beautiful pure rose-pink; extra-large truss filled with large bells. A very fine variety for bedding as it has a strong stem to support the heavy truss. A good forcer.
Marconi. Deep rose, flushed white; compact spike of fine shape on a very stout stem. Excellent for out-of-doors.
Marie Cornelia. Light pink; earliest of all.
Moreno. Fine pink; extra-large spike; very early; splendid sort.
Norma. Satiny pink.
Ornement Rose. Fine pink; large truss.

- Queen of the Pinks (Sport of King of the Blues).** Clear rose-pink; large well-filled truss of excellent color and substance. One of the bedding varieties.
Queen Wilhelmina. Vivid rosy pink; extra-large truss with well-shaped bells. An elegant variety.
Rosea Maxima. Lovely delicate rose; splendid spike. A fine variety for all purposes.



First Size Hyacinth, L'Innocence. Half natural size



The Choicest Hyacinths Grown in Holland, continued

FOR PRICES, SEE PAGE 38

RED AND DARK RED

- Garibaldi.** Brilliant red; fine for early forcing.
General Pelissier. Deep scarlet; early; extra fine.
La Victoire. Brilliant carmine-red. One of the very finest red varieties for bedding and forcing as it retains its superb color to the end.
Lord Macaulay. Very fine, bright red. Very rough bulbs.
Roi des Belges. Extra-fine bright scarlet; extra-large spike.
William the First. Brilliant carmine.

LIGHT BLUE

- Captain Boynton.** Azure-blue; large spike.
Czar Peter. Porcelain-lilac.
Electra. Light silvery blue; splendid for forcing.
Enchantress. Clear light blue; one of the finest of its color; extra-fine spike. Exhibition variety.
Grand Lilas. Azure-blue; perfect spike.
Grand Maitre. Beautiful porcelain-blue; gigantic truss filled with fine bells; extra-strong stem. One of the finest of the lighter blue Hyacinths for all purposes.
La Peyrouse. Clear blue.
Lord Derby. One of the very finest of the light blue Hyacinths, with a particularly graceful truss.
Queen of the Blues. Lovely sky-blue with silvery reflex. One of the very finest of all the light blue Hyacinths. A gem for bedding and pot culture.
Perle Brillante. Light blue; very large spike; fine.
Regulus. Light blue with dark stripes, making a very distinct and attractive effect.
Schotel. Light blue; perfect truss.

DARK BLUE

- King of the Blues.** The best dark blue Hyacinth. Truss and bells of fine form and excellent color.
Leopold II. Fine blue; large truss; splendid flower.
Marie. Rich purple and indigo; enormous spike.
Menelik. New. Best of its color, almost black; large truss.
Nigger Boy. Very dark.

VIOLET AND LILAC

- Charles Dickens.** Large; dark lilac; splendid.
L'Esperance. Dark purple; best of the purples.
Lord Mayo. Rich purple-blue with white eye.
Lord Balfour. Lilac, tinged deep violet with a rosy reflex. A very fine truss with large bells and of a very distinct color. The best variety of this class.
Mansfield. Ruby-violet; splendid truss; best of its color.
Willette. Soft, pearly lavender. An unusual color and of exquisite beauty. Truss very large, on a stout stem. One of the finest of the newer varieties.

YELLOW

- Buff Beauty.** Buff or orange-yellow; large truss.
City of Haarlem. Soft yellow; large truss, well filled with bells. The best of the yellow Hyacinths.
Daylight. Orange-yellow; best variety of its color.
Ida. Citron-yellow; large spike.
King of Holland. Orange-yellow.
King of the Yellows. Fine, bright yellow; grand spike.
Yellow Hammer. Compact spike of a lovely creamy yellow. Excellent for pot culture.



Lilium Candidum

Madonna Lily

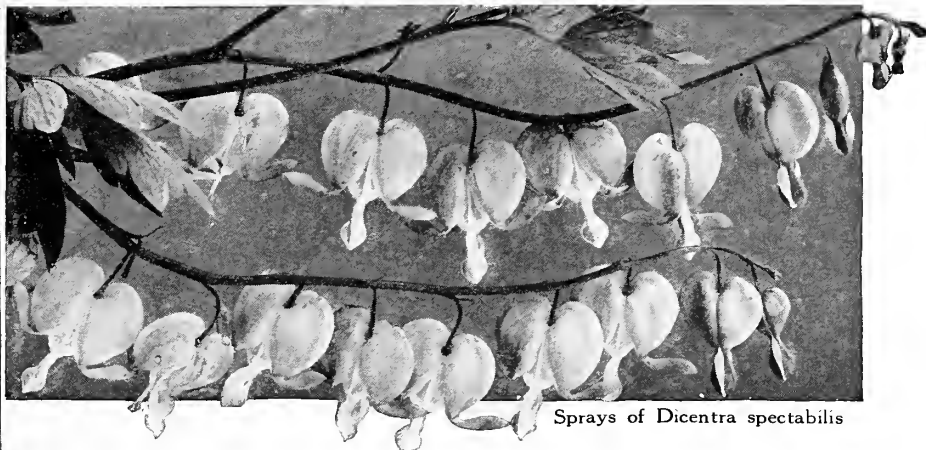
(Ready in September and delivered as soon as ready)

This well-known and much-sought-for Lily is considered one of the choicest of the Lily tribe and one of the easiest to grow. The trumpet-shaped blooms of immaculate white are borne in tiers or spikes on tall, rigid, leafy stems. When well established and happy, this Lily grows vigorously and multiplies into large clumps whose June beauty is unapproached by other plants at the time. The bulbs should be planted as early as possible in the autumn, because before winter comes they send up a cluster of leaves which stay green until spring when the flower stalk shoots up from the center.

Selected French bulbs, field-grown, \$2.75 for 10, \$26 per 100



Spike of English Hybrid Delphiniums



Sprays of *Dicentra spectabilis*

Miscellaneous Bulbs and Roots

For delivery in September and October

Delphinium (September delivery)

Field-grown plants in prime condition

	Each	10	100
Belladonna. Azure-blue. 2-yr. clumps	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$22 00
Bellamosa. Dark blue. 2-yr. clumps	25	2 25	20 00
Choice English Hybrids. Very fine selection of varied colors and types. 2-yr. field-grown plants	40	3 25	30 00

Dicentra spectabilis (October delivery)

Bleeding-Heart; Seal Flower

An old-fashioned favorite. Its long racemes of graceful, heart-shaped flowers are always attractive. Selected clumps, 80 cts. each, \$7.50 for 10.

Hemerocallis (October delivery)

	Each	10
Dr. Regel. Deep golden yellow flowers. 1½ to 2 feet. June, July	\$0 25	\$2 00
Flava Major. Wax-yellow	25	2 00
Florham. Large; golden yellow; sweet-scented	25	2 00
Gold Dust. Bright yellow, buds and reverse of petals bronze-gold. 2 to 3 feet. May, June	25	2 00

Iris, Mother of Pearl (September delivery)

Considered the most exquisite German Iris in cultivation. Iridescent lavender and violet. \$1 each.

Lycoris squamigera (Amaryllis Halli) (October delivery)

This bulb produces, in early spring, attractive green foliage, which grows until July when it ripens off and disappears, and one not familiar with its habits would think it had died. About a month later, however, as if by magic, the flower-stalks spring from the ground to a height of 2 to 3 feet, developing an umbel of large and beautiful lily-shaped flowers 3 to 4 inches across and from eight to twelve in number, of a delicate lilac-pink shaded with clear blue.

As the bulb is perfectly hardy without any protection, it can be planted either in the fall or spring, but we consider fall the best time as the bulbs will have a chance to get established before flowering time. Cover the crown about 4 inches. Very useful for the border or among shrubbery. \$1.00 each; \$10.00 for 10.

Hyacinthus candicans

Cape Hyacinth

A snow-white, summer-flowering Hyacinth, growing 3 to 5 feet in height, gracefully surmounted with from 20 to 30 pure white, bell-shaped flowers.

	10	100
1 to 2 inches diam.	\$1 75	\$15 00
2 to 3 inches diam.	2 25	20 00



How to Grow Peonies Successfully

WHAT TO SELECT, WHERE TO PLANT,
AND SIMPLE CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

ONE of the most interesting things about the Peony is the persistency with which it continues to make a way for itself into the affections of the gardening public. Probably no perennial is more universally acclaimed and loved, and we know of none that justifies such popularity more than the Peony. It is hardy, is not bothered by a multitude of ailments and pests, is not particular about soils or fertilizers, does not require frequent transplanting in the garden or continual coddling and anxiety from the gardener. For the little that it needs, it pays back with increasing generosity. Years, as a rule, merely add to its beauty and enhance its lavish display.

There is a wide variety of choice in Peonies, all the way from the old red "Piney" of Grandmother's

time to the superb and glorious Le Cygne and Mrs. Edward Harding of our day. You can find a Peony to fit any pocketbook, and the fine thing about it is that quality is not necessarily denoted by the price. In other words, you can find Peonies for 50 or 75 cents a root just as good, as far as rating goes, as some of the aristocrats that are selling up to \$100 a root just now. Price does not necessarily mean quality—more than likely, it denotes scarcity of stock, so do not make price your sole criterion of choice.

The greatest mistake most amateurs make is in manuring their Peonies. The two most serious Peony diseases both seem to be caused by improper fertilization, usually with stable manures. Under normal garden conditions, the Peony generally



Peonies dominate this herbaceous border, giving an effect of stability and permanent beauty



A colorful garden in the splendor of Iris and Peony time
This garden was created by an invalid woman in a back yard lot of only 80 x 100 feet



Peony, Festiva Maxima

stays in one place for several years. It must have an abundance of plant-food if it is to continue to give satisfactory results, but this food should be incorporated with the soil before planting the Peony; and in such a way that the root does not come into immediate contact with it.

The best way to do this is to dig a deep and generous hole. Place well-rotted barnyard manure in the bottom, well-mixed with soil. If well-rotted manure is not available, fresh manure will do no harm, provided 8 to 10 inches of good garden soil intervenes between the roots and the manure at planting-time. By the time the roots reach the manure, it will no longer be manure and there will be no danger. Never mix manure in the soil around the roots; never mulch it in the soil above the roots; never mulch the surface of the soil with it. With a bed prepared in this fashion, all the fertilizer needed will be a handful of bone-meal around the plant in spring when the stalks begin to push through the soil. Work in the bone-meal but do not allow it to touch the shoots.

Peonies prefer a sunny location, although they do fairly well in partial shade. They can be worked into the perennial borders and hold their own in admirable shape, although it is not wise to put them close to trees, hedges, or shrubs.

If you want real bloom, practice disbudding—that is, pinch off all but the terminal buds when they first appear. This increases the size and quality of the bloom and conserves the strength of the roots. Sometimes it is desirable to cut out some of the shoots entirely for the same purposes.

In cutting Peony bloom, be sure to leave sufficient leaves on the plant to sustain the normal growth of the roots. Too many people cut their flowers too close, in an effort to get as long stems as possible. The root breathes and feeds only through the leaves. Give it a chance, because next season's results depend, to a large extent, upon its normal growth.

Many will find it hard to narrow their Peony selection to fit the space available.

There are certain varieties which simply must be included in every garden because they are the fundamentals of all good Peony collections. Once you have these, you may add to your collection as you see fit, but be sure that you buy these first. Some of them are old stand-bys, but as fine as the finest new sorts. Others are in such popular favor that they are well-nigh famous and quite indispensable. They all have a very high rating. The list of these varieties is on page 45.

I urge you to note the selection of varieties on page 45



12 Peonies of Singular Attraction

All Peonies will be delivered early in September, unless we are otherwise instructed

Rating		Each	10
9.0	Baroness Schroeder. Rose type. Midseason. Flesh-white, fading to milk-white; very large, globular flower	\$1 40	\$11 00
9.3	Festiva Maxima. Rose type. Early. Pure white, prominently flecked crimson; very large, globular flower. One of the oldest and yet a most perfect and popular variety	80	7 00
9.9	Le Cygne. Semi-rose type. Midseason. The highest rated Peony listed. It is symmetrical and immense, with good stiff stems and beautiful foliage. The color is pure milk-white, with incurved, overlapping petals. The name, "The Swan," indicates something of its grace and beauty, which is not surpassed by any variety		10 00



Plant of Festiva Maxima

Rating		Each	10
8.8	Karl Rosenfield. Semi-rose type. Midseason. Brilliant dark crimson. Considered the best of its color. Tall.	\$2 00	\$20 00
9.0	La France. Rose type. Midseason to late. Soft apple-blossom-pink, with mauve suffusion; guard petals have splash of crimson through centers	5 00	45 00
9.1	Lady Alexandra Duff. Semi-rose type. Early to midseason. Lovely French-white, with delicate shades of pale pink at different stages of opening. Beautifully formed flower and very fragrant. Usually blooms in clusters. Tall	4 00	
8.8	Mons. Martin Cahuzac. Semi-rose type. Midseason. Very dark purple-garnet, with a black sheen.	3 30	
8.4	Marguerite Gerard. Semi-rose type. Late. Very pale hydrangea-pink, fading nearly white; central petals flecked carmine. Flower very large, compact, developing into a crown with stamens mixed among its petals.	1 20	10 00
9.2	Mons. Jules Elie. Crown type. Early. Pale lilac-rose, with a silvery sheen over the petals. The collar is lighter and shaded amber at base. Flower is very large, medium-compact, finishing with a high crown	1 25	11 00
9.7	Solange. High crown type. Late. One of the finest Peonics in existence. Rich creamy white, of ivory quality, tinged with rosy amber, shading toward the base of the petals to a soft salmon-pink. A very rare and most exquisitely colored flower. The petals are of a heavy texture lending additional radiance to the gorgeous blooms	4 00	
9.8	Therese. Rose type, developing a high crown. Midseason. One of the most satisfactory varieties. Soft shell-pink, shaded pale lilac in the center. Very large flowers carried on strong stems of medium height	4 00	
9.3	Walter Faxon. Semi-rose type. Midseason. Radiant rose-pink, shaded salmon toward the center. A flower which will command your attention. Very distinct and of a beautiful and delicate coloring almost heretofore unknown in Peonies. Medium height	5 00	

The entire Collection of 12 roots, \$40

Note carefully the cultural directions on page 44 if you want the finest blooms



50 Glorious Peonies (The Expert's Selection)

Collected and grown by a flower-lover and specialist in the course of twenty years. This collection consists of only the highest rated and choicest varieties. You cannot make an error in selecting from this list. We know that you will be pleased with your purchase.

The prices quoted are based on roots of ideal planting size (2 to 4 eyes), or 3 to 5 eyes, depending on the habit of the plant.

Roots will be shipped in early September. Guaranteed to be true to name—2 for 1, if found otherwise

Rating	Each	Rating	Each
8.5	Adolphe Rousseau. (Dessert & Mechin, 1890.) Semi-double. Early midseason. Deep garnet flowers of striking appearance. Tall \$1 50	9.1	Frances Willard. (Brand, 1907.) Rose type. Late midseason. White, delicately shaded pink, with raised cup-shaped center filled with golden stamens. Fragrant. Tall. Very choice. \$3 00
8.8	Alsace-Lorraine. (Lemoine, 1906.) Semi-rose. Late midseason. Creamy white, tinted brownish yellow. Large, imbricated flowers of pointed petals, a center like a water-lily. Medium. . 3 00	8.9	Georgiana Shaylor. (Shaylor, 1908.) Semi-rose type. Late midseason. Pale rose-pink; center and guards slightly splashed crimson. Tall, compact, erect, strong grower 6 00
8.7	Avalanche. (Crousse, 1886.) Rose type. Late midseason. Ivory-white, sometimes touched with flash of crimson. Tall. One of the finest 1 20	8.5	Germaine Bigot. (Dessert, 1902.) Crown type. Midseason. Pale lilac-rose; center flecked crimson. Medium height. Very good . . . 1 50
8.7	Bayadere. (Lemoine, 1910.) Semi-rose type. Midseason. Creamy white with a golden heart. Large, globular flowers. Medium height . . 4 00	8.2	Gismonda. (Crousse, 1895.) Rose. Late. Flesh-pink, with delicate rose center. Large, full, globular flower. Very fragrant. Tall. A gem. 2 00
	Cathedral. Japanese. Blush, with cream-colored central filament-petals 3 00	7.0	Goliath. (Hollis, 1909.) Rose type. Midseason. Tyrian-rose, slightly tipped with silver. Extra-large, globular flower, with wide petals. Tall. 2 00
	Catherine Parry. Single. Delicate shell-pink, shading to flesh-white 2 00	8.2	Grover Cleveland. (Terry, 1904.) Rose type. Late. Dark crimson. Very large and full. Tall. One of the best red varieties 3 00
7.7	Dorchester. (Richardson, 1870.) Rose. Late. Pale hydrangea-pink. Fragrant. Dwarf . . 1 00		Isani Gidui. Japanese. Pure white, with sulphur shades; yellow stamens. Large and fine. 8 00
7.8	E. G. Hill. (Lemoine, 1906.) Semi-rose. Midseason. Rose-pink with lighter tints, showing now and then a few golden stamens. Dwarf. 3 00	8.9	Jubilee. (Pleas.) Rose. Midseason. Uniform blush-white. Large, flat, and compact. Tall . 5 00
8.7	Elwood Pleas. (Pleas, 1900.) Rose type. Midseason. Delicate pink, or white tinted pink. Very large and extra-good flower. Tall. 4 00		
	Flamboyant. Japanese. Rose-colored guards; yellow filament-petals 4 00		





Schenley Gardens • Cheswick, Penna.



Rating	Each	Rating	Each
7.2 Jules Calot. (Calot, 1861.) Rose type. Midseason. Dark solferino-pink, with silvery reflex. Fragrant. Medium height	\$1 00	7.0 Mme. Hutin. (Crousse, 1892.) Semi-rose type. Midseason. Uniform deep violet-rose. Tall	\$2 00
8.8 Karl Rosenfield. See page 45.		9.4 Mme. Jules Dessert. (Dessert, 1909.) Midseason. White, overlaid with clear pink, shaded rose and straw-yellow, with a few carmine stripes	5 00
9.8 Kelway's Glorious. (Kelway, 1909.) Pure, glistening white, with a touch of pink on outer petals. Sweetly scented	15 00	8.8 Mons. Martin Cahuzac. See page 45.	
8.8 Kelway's Queen. (Kelway.) Rose type. Late midseason. Uniform mauve-rose; center flecked crimson. Tall	12 00	8.4 Mont Blanc. (Lemoine, 1899.) Rose type. Early midseason. Milk-white; center slightly tinted rose. Fragrant. Tall	2 00
8.4 King of England. (Kelway.) Japanese. Rich ruby-red; long, narrow central petals of pure golden yellow changing to golden yellow striped crimson	5 00	8.5 Octavie Demay. (Calot, 1867.) Crown type. Early. Guards and center pale hydrangea-pink; collar almost white. Dwarf	1 20
9.1 Lady Alexandra Duff. See page 45.		6.9 Petite Renée. (Dessert, 1899.) Anemone type. Midseason. Collar clear carmine-purple; central petals very narrow, clear carmine, striped white, yellow background. Medium height	1 50
8.6 La Fiancée. (Lemoine, 1898.) Crown type. Midseason. Creamy white, with base of petals shaded yellow; center flecked crimson, showing stamens. Tall	3 00	8.2 Pierre Duchartre. (Crousse, 1895.) Rose type. Late. Flesh-pink with silvery sheen. Medium height	2 00
9.0 La France. See page 45.		8.6 Primevere. (Lemoine, 1907.) Bomb. Midseason. Guards creamy white, splashed scarlet; center light sulphur-yellow. Fragrant. Tall	4 00
8.1 La Tendresse. (Crousse, 1896.) Rose type. Early. Uniform milk-white; guards slightly splashed and center flecked with crimson. Large, compact, flat flower. Tall	1 50	9.0 Rosa Bonheur. (Dessert, 1905.) Rose type. Midseason. Light violet-rose; guards flecked crimson. Petals are imbricated. Medium ht.	5 00
9.9 Le Cygne. See page 45.		7.6 Rosy Dawn. (Pleas, 1909.) Semi-rose type. Midseason. Rose-pink, with golden stamens intermingled, filling it with tints of daybreak. Medium height	3 00
8.8 Loveliness. (Hollis, 1907.) Rose type. Midseason. Uniform hydrangea-pink, changing to lilac-white. Large, flat, and compact. Medium height	4 00	9.7 Solange. See page 45.	
9.0 Mignon. (Lemoine, 1908.) Rose type. Midseason. Soft light rose, passing to amber-cream; center flecked crimson. Medium height	6 00	7.8 Stephanie. (Terry.) Creamy white, with golden reflection from stamens at base of petals. Very fragrant	3 00
8.6 Mikado. Japanese. Midseason. Lilac-purple; center yellowish. Medium height	3 00	9.8 Therese. See page 45.	
7.7 Mireille. (Crousse, 1894.) Rose type. Late. Milk-white; large center petals edged dark crimson. Fragrant. Tall	1 00	Tokio. Japanese. Clear carmine-rose. A very popular variety	6 00
8.6 Mme. Auguste Dessert. (Dessert, 1899.) Semi-rose type. Early midseason. Uniform rose-pink; guards and center slightly flecked crimson. Medium height	2 00	Tora-no-Maki. Japanese. Early midseason. Guard petals lilac-white; beautiful cushion-like center of white and clear amber-yellow. Medium height	4 50
8.2 Mme. D. Treyeran. (Dessert, 1889.) Semi-rose type. Early midseason. Rose-white, freely splashed with lilac. Very fragrant	3 00	9.3 Walter Faxon. See page 45.	

Other Peonies of the Better Grade At Less Than the Usual Prices


We have a very large stock of these varieties and are, therefore, able to offer them at a substantial discount to our customers. If you wish to extend your Peony plantings you cannot do better than to order from this list. The varieties are all very fine, and with high rating.

Stock is true to name—2 for 1, if found otherwise

Rating	Each	Rating	Each
8.7 Albatre. Rose type. Midseason. Milk-white, shaded ivory; wide center petals tinged lilac, edged with minute line of carmine. Large, compact globular	\$1 20	8.6 Albert Crousse. Bomb type. Late. Rose-white, flecked crimson. Large and compact	\$1 20
7.1 Alexandre Dumas. Crown type. Early midseason. Light violet-rose; creamy white collar of narrow petals, mingled with wide center petals. Medium size	80	8.1 Asa Gray. Semi-rose type, pale lilac, sprinkled with dots of deeper lilac. Large fragrant blooms	1 20
		7.3 Auguste Villaume. Rose type. Late. Dark violet-rose. Extra-large, compact globular blooms. Tall, strong grower	1 40



Other Peonies of the Better Grade, continued

Rating	Each	Rating	Each
9.0 Baroness Schroeder. See page 45.		8.3 Mons. Dupont. Semi-rose. Midseason. Milk-white, center splashed crimson. Large, flat . \$0 90	
8.1 Couronne d'Or. Semi-rose type. Late. Pure white, ring of yellow stamens around tuft of center petals tipped carmine. Large flat flowers \$0 75		9.2 Mons. Jules Elie. See page 45.	
7.7 Dorchester. Rose type. Pale hydrangea-pink; sulphur-white collar; no crimson flecks. Large compact blooms 1 00		7.7 Mons. Krelage. Semi-rose. Late. Dark solferino-red, with silvery tips. Large, compact . . . 1 00	
8.1 Duchesse de Nemours. Crown type. Early. Pure white guards and crown; sulphur-white collar; no crimson flecks 80		7.7 Philomele. Crown Midseason. Guards bright violet-rose; center of narrow amber-yellow petals, changing to cream; as flower develops there appears a bright rose crown, edged dark crimson. Medium size, low, flat flower 1 00	
7.6 Edulis Superba. Crown type. Early. Bright mauve-pink. Large, loose, flat blooms . . . 80		6.8 Queen Victoria. Low crown type. Milk-white guards, tinted flesh; center cream-white, crimson spots. Large globular medium loose blooms 80	
8.6 Eugénie Verdier. Semi-rose type. Midseason. Pale hydrangea-pink; collar lighter, flecked crimson. Large, medium-compact, flat flowers 1 20		6.0 Triomphe du Nord. Bomb type. Midseason. Light solferino-red, with silvery reflex. Very large, medium compact blooms 80	
8.4 Felix Crousse. Typical bomb type. Brilliant red with silky sheen. Large globular flowers 1 20		7.4 Umbellata Rosea. Rose type. One of the earliest. Guards violet-rose, shading to amber-white center. Large, informal blooms . . . 90	
9.3 Festiva Maxima. See page 45.		8.3 Venus. Crown type. Midseason. Pale hydrangea-pink; collar lighter. Very large, high, compact blooms 1 00	
7.3 Golden Harvest. Loose bomb type. Midseason. Guards pale lilac-rose; center creamy white, developing many wide petals of peach-blossom pink. Medium size 80			
8.7 James Kelway. Rose type. Midseason. Rose-white, changing to milk-white, tinged yellow at base of petals. Very large, loose blooms . 1 50			
6.0 Lady Bramwell. (Dr. Bretonneau.) Bomb type. Early midseason. Soft silvery pink; center tipped cream-white, flecked crimson 80			
7.3 L'Indispensable. Rose type. Lilac-white, shading to pale violet-rose center. Globular blooms 1 00			
8.1 Livingstone. Perfect rose-type. Pale lilac-rose, with silvery tips; central petals flecked carmine. Very large, compact 1 50			
8.4 Marguerite Gerard. See page 45.			
8.3 Marie Jacquin. Semi-double. Midseason. Rose-white fading to lilac-white; incurved petals showing open center filled with yellow stamens, like water-lily 1 00			
7.4 Mme. Bollet. Rose. Late midseason. Pale lilac-pink, silvery reflex. Compact, globular . . . 80			
8.1 Mme. Calot. Rose-type. Early. Pale hydrangea-pink, center shading darker; collar tinged silver. Large 90			
6.5 Mme. Coste. Globular bomb type, developing a low crown. Early. Guards and center hydrangea-pink; collar cream-white; center flecked crimson 80			
7.9 Mme. Crousse. Crown type. Midseason. Pure white; center flecked with crimson. Medium size, globular 1 00			
7.5 Mme. de Galhau. Rose type. Late. Guards rose-white; center pale lilac-rose. Medium large, compact, globular. Fragrant 80			
7.9 Mme. de Verneville. Bomb type. Pure white; center blush when first open, fading to pure white; prominent carmine specks. Large, very full blooms 80			
8.9 Mme. Emile Lemoine. Rose type. Midseason. Milk-white. Large, globular, compact . . . 1 50			

Clump of Peony, Couronne d'Or



You Should Grow More Tall Bearded Iris

They Require Little Care to Produce the Finest of Flowers

HOW TO PLANT

WHERE TO PLANT

WHAT TO PLANT

There is one flag which rightfully should wave in every garden the world over—the “blue flag” of grandmother’s day, in its improved form now properly known as the Iris.

The garden novice, to whom an Iris has always been just an Iris, finds there are almost as many varieties of flag Iris as there are flags of nations.

There is the Siberian Iris, ideal for water or rock-garden plantings; the Japanese Iris, with its resplendent blooms; the Regelia types from Asia Minor; the Spanish Iris, and so on. Of all the kinds, however, gardeners are generally agreed that for ease of culture and luxuriance of bloom no other species surpasses, or even equals, the Tall Bearded Iris, known to most amateurs as the common garden variety of Iris.

There really is very little work connected with growing Tall Bearded Irises. All that is required to produce good results is to plant rhizomes of good named varieties in a sunny, well-drained location in your garden. It is not necessary, or advisable, to enrich the soil with manure, but a deep, well-worked plot is desirable. The planting may be done any time the ground is open, but August and September are the best months. The rhizomes should be set about 3 feet apart, or closer if more immediate effect is wanted, barely covering the crowns with dirt.

When the plants shoot their sword-like leaves through the soil, occasional cultivation should be practiced to conserve moisture. They will require no further care the first year, except in late autumn a light mulch of straw or leaves (never manure) may be applied, if climatic conditions require protection. Ordinarily the gardener will be rewarded with good blooms the following spring, though the flower-stalks may not be quite so tall as those which are produced later. After the flowers have bloomed it is well to cut the stalks and cultivate around the roots. Then your garden work, as far as Irises are concerned, will be over for the year.

After four or five years, the Iris blooms become smaller and are borne on shorter stems, which indicates that the roots must be divided. This work can best be done immediately after the blooming season, although some growers prefer to do it in the fall. The divided roots may be replanted so that one’s stock is always increasing.

Irises are at their best when planted so that colors blend gradually rather than when they



Iris, Jeanne d’Arc. 45 cts. each, \$4 for 10



are planted in groups of contrasting shades. For instance, if the white graduates into the pale yellow, pale yellow into darker yellow, on into bronze, and through pale lavender into the darker purples, a blending and a sense of balance is obtained which is not possible when mere splotches of color are set beside each other.

The biggest problem in growing Irises is, doubtless, not the planting or the other work, but selecting varieties. The catalogues are so tempting, with their complete lists, alluring descriptions, and pictures that they always make us feel like reorganizing our budget and making a heading for Irises alone. However, it is best to buy a few good named varieties and increase your plantings from them rather than to collect a heterogeneous mass of cheap stock. You should have Lohengrin, a uniform shade of Cattle-rose; Jeanne d'Arc, a pale lilac; Juniata, a real favorite with large violet flowers; Queen Caterina, pale lavender-violet; Her Majesty, one of the best pink sorts; Fairy, a dainty white touched with blue; Aurea, the finest pure yellow; Lent A. Williamson, a gorgeous violet; and Isoline, silvery mauve.

There are two grave enemies to the Iris which are prevalent in many localities. If at any time you notice the fans of the foliage turning soft at the crown it will be well to investigate. If the rhizome is found to be decayed and parts of it turned to a soft custard-like mass, your Iris is afflicted with the deadly root-rot. The plant should be lifted, all soft parts cut out, and the rhizome dipped into a solution composed of one 7½ grain tablet of corrosive sublimate dissolved in one pint of water. Remove the rhizome after two minutes of soaking, dry out thoroughly, and plant in a new location. Many growers have had good success with dusting the rhizome, after operating upon it, with flowers of sulphur.

The Iris borer is another dangerous enemy. If,



Iris Pallida Dalmatica. 35 cts. each, \$3.00 for 10

in early spring, wet stains appear between the folds of the leaves, and later the leaves become stunted and dark, these are signs that your Irises are on the way to destruction if the root-borer is not controlled. Some growers find it advisable to cut off the plants close to the ground in the fall, raking and burning the leaves to get rid of the larvæ. A good way is to lift the infested plants in late summer and treat the rhizomes as has been suggested for root-rot.

Even if Iris roots were more expensive, or if they were difficult to grow, or if they were subject to all sorts of pests and diseases, we should still feel that Tall Bearded Irises deserve a place in every garden. As it is, their ease of culture and all-round beauty have endeared them to us for all time.

Irises may be had in bloom for nearly eight weeks, by planting the different species. The first to bloom are the Pumila Irises; next comes the Intermediate; then the Tall Bearded (*Fleur-de-lis*; also called German Iris); fourth, the Beardless Irises (*I. sibirica*), and finally the Japanese Irises (*I. Kaempferi*).

Prices include delivery anywhere in the United States



Pumila Irises

VERY EARLY; VERY DWARF

	Each	10
Lutea. Creamy yellow	\$0 20	\$1 50
Sambo. Fine blue-black	20	1 50
The Bride. Pure white, with primrose beard	20	1 50

Intermediate Irises

S=Standards or erect petals; F=Falls or the drooping petals. There are three of each in every flower

	Each	10
Diamond. S. and F. bluish white	\$0 25	\$2 00
Fritjof. S. soft lavender self; F. soft purple, shaded lavender. Large flower	25	1 75
Gorgeous. S. violet-blue; F. rich purple	45	3 50
Halfdan. Creamy white. Same as Ingeborg	25	1 75
Helge. Pale yellow, shaded with green	25	1 75
Walhallia. S. lavender; F. wine-red	25	2 00

All Iris will be shipped early in September unless we are otherwise instructed.

Pumila Irises

Bearded Irises

Fleur-de-Lis

These Irises form a most delightful group as they are about the first showy perennials to bloom, and the colors range through all shades of the rainbow, except true reds, blooming in May and June.

	Each	10
A. E. Kunderd. S. white, faintly tinged lavender; S. and F. lightly bordered purple	\$0 25	\$2 00
Albert Victor. Pal. S. soft blue; F. beautiful lavender. Large and fine	25	2 00
Amas. S. rich blue; F. violet	25	2 00
Arlequin Malanais. White and violet-blue, distinctly blotched	20	1 75
C. Wedge. S. gray; F. plum, edge white	30	2 50
Cypriana Superba. Genuine. This is rare, grand and imposing. Taller and larger than Dalmatica. Blue, crimson, and madder with richest veining.	40	3 00

Prices include delivery anywhere in the United States



Bearded Iris, Isoline. See page 53

BEARDED IRISES, continued

	Each	10
Dawn. Beautiful sulphur-yellow, veined bronze at the throat, with a very bright orange beard	\$0 40	\$3 50
Dr. Bernice. S. olive, shaded red; F. dark brown-red	25	2 00
Fairy. Soft white, delicately suffused with softer blue	25	2 00
Gertrude. S. and F. same shade of rare violet-blue	25	2 00
Gracchus. S. clear yellow; F. marked red, reticulated white. A very conspicuous variety	25	2 00
Herant. S. bright blue; F. much darker. A beautiful broad-leaved sort. Early flowering	25	2 00
Her Majesty. S. lovely rose-pink; F. bright rosy crimson, tinged with a slightly darker shade	30	2 75

	Each	10
Innocenza. S. and F. ivory-white; crest rich golden. Very delicate and beautiful. 26 in.	\$0 25	\$2 25
Iroquois. S. blue, veined olive; F. reddish maroon, veined white	25	2 00
Ivory. Fine ivory-white flower of stout texture	25	2 00
Juniata. S. and F. clear blue, deeper than Dalmatica. Large, fragrant flower	30	2 50
Khedive. S. beautiful soft lavender; F. white, veined brown, deep lavender at tips	25	1 80
Kochi. S. and F. rich claret-purple	25	2 25
Lohengrin. S. and F. uniform shade of Cattleya-rose. Very large	25	2 00
Loreley. S. light yellow; F. ultramarine-blue, bordered cream	25	2 00
Ma Mie. White, frilled blue. Very fine	45	4 00
Monsignor. S. crimson, dotted lavender, inner petals ivory; F. rich crimson, edged lavender	25	2 00
Pallida Dalmatica. S. lavender; F. deep, clear lavender. Flowers are large and extra fine	35	3 00
Pauline. S. bright blue; F. a little darker	25	2 00
Perle. S. light lavender; F. deep lavender.	25	2 00
Pocahontas. S. and F. pure white, faintly bordered pale blue	40	3 50
Princess Beatrice. S. lavender; F. deeper.	30	2 50
Princess Victoria Louise. S. pale yellow; F. rich violet, edged cream	25	2 00
Prosper Laugier. S. light bronze-red; F. velvety ruby-purple. 30 inches	35	3 00

Iris, Mother of Pearl

Considered the Most Exquisite German Iris in Cultivation

Its name is truly suggestive of its color and beauty, being iridescent-lavender and violet. This is the first time this magnificent Iris has been quoted at a price which makes it available for the average lover of flowers. \$1 each.



BEARDED IRISES, continued

	Each	10
Purple King. S. and F. dark purple . . .	\$0 25	\$2 00
Queen Alexandra. S. fawn, shot with lilac; F. lilac, reticulated at base with bronze; beard yellow	25	2 25
Queen Emma. Fine waxy white	25	1 80
Queen of May. Soft rosy lilac, almost pink.	30	2 50
Rhein Nixe. Very tall. S. snowy white; F. deep violet-blue, white margin; inner petals stained ivory	25	2 00
Sherwin-Wright. S. and F. golden yellow. Blooms freely	25	2 00
Tendresse. Delicate lavender and lilac	20	1 75
Trautlieb. S. pinkish; F. darker color.	30	2 50
Vesuve. Blue, striated with deeper blue	20	1 75
Zephyr. S. and F. clear blue-lilac. Very beautiful. Fragrant	25	2 00
Mixed. All colors mixed . Per 100, \$12	20	1 50

Some Extra-Fine Bearded Irises

Rating	Each	10
8.6 Afterglow. A soft pink or buff-gray, shading to a rich yellow through the center	\$0 80	\$7 50
8.9 Alcazar. S. light bluish violet; F. deep purple, with bronze-veined throat. A striking variety	60	5 50
7.4 Aurea. Rich chrome-yellow. The finest pure yellow Iris	35	3 00
8.7 Crusader. Very large, broad-petaled, stout-textured flowers. F. deep violet-blue; S. paler	1 10	10 00
Cypriana Superba. See page 51.		
8.9 Isoline. Silvery lilac and mauve	60	5 50
8.0 Jacquesiana. S. bright coppery crimson; F. rich maroon	45	4 00
7.0 James Boyd. S. clear light blue; F. dark violet, tipped and edged lighter.	45	4 00
7.8 Jeanne d'Arc. Late. Snowy white with rich veinings	45	4 00
7.4 Kharput. S. violet; F. velvety violet-purple	30	2 50
7.8 Kochi. See page 52.		
9.6 Lent A. Williamson. S. campanula-violet; F. rich royal purple	85	8 00
9.1 Lord of June. S. lavender-blue; F. rich violet-blue	85	8 00
6.3 Ossian. S. canary; F. mauve and buff.	30	2 50
8.1 Parc de Neuilly. Rich plum-purple	70	6 00
8.0 Powhatan. S. light bishop-yellow, with deeper border; F. deep purple, shaded crimson	30	2 50
8.4 Quaker Lady. S. smoky lavender, with yellow shadings; F. blue and old-gold; stigmas yellow; yellow beard. Odd and attractive	25	2 00
9.0 Queen Caterina. Pale lavender-violet, with beard of cadmium-yellow and white haft veined bronze	1 25	11 50

EXTRA-FINE BEARDED IRISES, continued

Rating	Each	10
8.0 Viola Grandiflora. S. rich blue; F. violet-blue. Large	\$0 25	\$2 00
8.3 White Knight. Snow-white, without marking of any kind. Sweet	45	4 00
7.2 Wyomissing. Creamy white, suffused delicate soft rose; F. deep rose base, shading to flesh-colored border	45	4 00

Beardless Irises

	Each	10
Sibirica, Blue. A large flower of clear sky-blue, with horizontal falls	\$0 30	\$2 50
Gigantea (ochroleuca). Large flower of ivory whiteness; orange-yellow throat	50	4 50
Lord Wolsely. Dark blue flowers; yellow throat; narrow foliage. Last to bloom of this type	45	4 00

Following the above, the Japanese Irises begin to bloom and extend through the first two weeks of July.



Sibirica Iris



Japanese Irises (Iris Kaempferi)

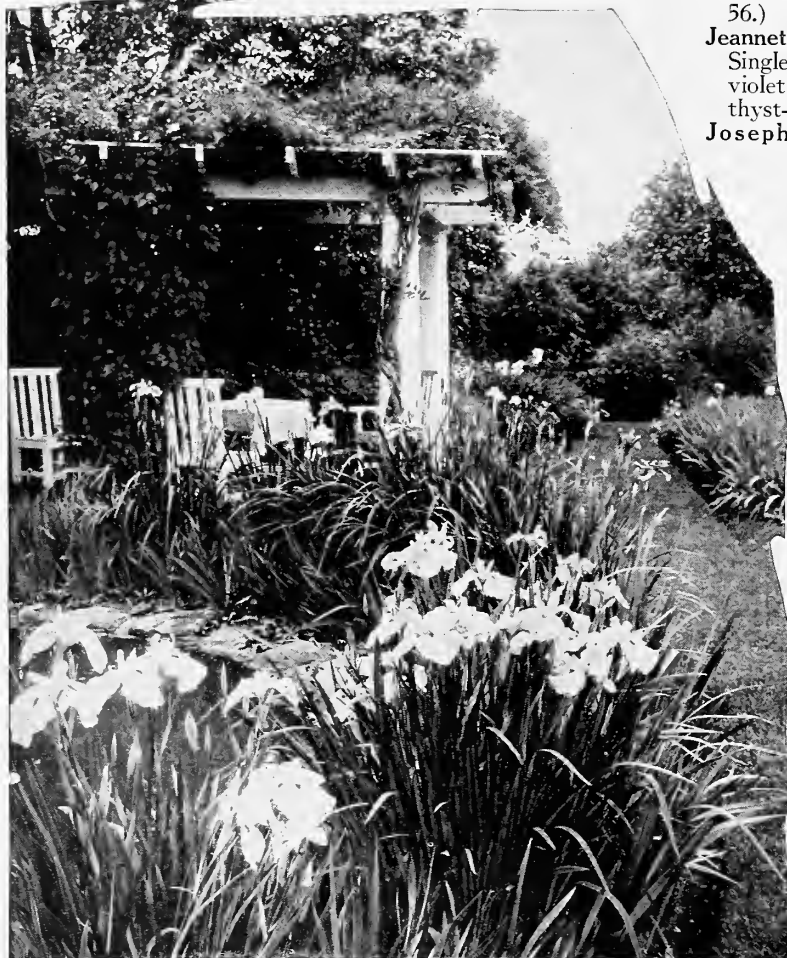
Japanese Irises should be planted in well-drained situations. While they like plenty of moisture during the growing and flowering season, they do not like to stand in water, or especially where water would stand on the roots over winter. The roots will be delivered in early September unless otherwise instructed.

New Introductions—the Finest in America by Expert Opinion

Doubles have six or more petals. Singles have three petals

Agnes Reed. (Seedling No. 84.) Single. Each 10		
F. mulberry-purple, with halo of royal purple; S. hematoxin-violet shading lighter at base	\$1 30	\$12 00
Betty Jean Childs. (Seedling No. 82.) Single. White, faintly splashed and veined phlox-purple or the new shade of orchid color; petaloids deeper shade	1 30	12 00
Catherine Parry. (Seedling No. 81.) Double. Blue, overlaid rosy red; high tufts in center almost triple	85	7 50
Daisy Herrington. (Seedling No. 110.) Single. Pinkish blue, veined purple	85	7 50

Clarice Childs. (Seedling No. 26.) Single. Each 10		
Petunia-violet; conspicuous yellow center surrounded with blue cast. Large. \$1 30	\$12 00	
Eleanor Parry. (Seedling No. 59.) Double. Claret-red, flamed white and blue. Compact, medium-sized flower.	85	7 50
Ethel J. Marshall. (Seedling No. 190.) Single. Ivory-white, splashed and veined dull violet-blue; petaloids aconite-violet, edged white; stigmas ivory-white and splashed with violet cast	1 30	12 00
Fascination. (Seedling No. 46.) Double. Blue, lightly veined white, pink tinge	70	6 00
Frances E. Cleveland. (Seedling No. 56.) Semi-double. Blue; large	85	7 50
Jeannette Parry. (Seedling No. 200.) Single. White, suffused with bluish violet lines; petaloid stigmas amethyst-violet	85	7 50
Josephine Heywood. (Seedling No. 172.) Single. Blue, with purple sheen	1 30	12 00
Lucie Marshall. (Seedling No. 172.) Double. Pansy-violet, white veins; center of flower white, with yellow blotches	1 30	12 00
Margaret S. Hendrickson. (Seedling No. 179.) Triple. Soft bluish violet, large wavy petals; white center with cast of blue radiating therefrom	1 30	12 00
Marjorie Parry. (Seedling No. 45.) Double. Delicate light mauve; tufted center. Extra fine	85	7 50
Mrs. J. Alexander Hayden. (Seedling No. 32.) Double. White ground, edged and shaded pale violet; stigmas white, slightly edged and tipped pale violet	85	7 50
Violet Herrington. (Seedling No. 220.) Double. Bradley's violet; white veins; tufted center. Large. Dwarf	85	7 50
Wister's Favorite. (Seedling No. 119.) Single. Gray-blue. Fine round petals	1 30	12 00



Clumps of Japanese Iris are very decorative



Double Japanese Iris, Rose Anna. 60 cts. each; \$5.50 for 10

Standard Japanese Irises (Iris Kaempferi)

Airship. Single. Enormous flower; petals very large, broad; beautiful sky-blue. Extra fine	Each \$0 90	10 \$8 00	Beauty. Single. Silvery white, distinctly veined and suffused indigo-blue; inner petals plum, edged white. A very beautiful variety.	Each \$0 70	10 \$6 00
Amethyst. Single. Very large, wavy petals of exquisite lavender shade	90	8 00	Blue Bird. Single. Deep velvety blue . . .	85	7 50
Apollo. Single. Pure white, pink center .	70	6 00	Blue Jay. Double. Sky-blue, distinct white lines on each petal	70	6 00
Azure. Double. Immense flower; exquisitely wavy. Mauve-blue, with darker halo around the yellow blotch at base of petals	70	6 00	Carlton Childs. Single. Ivory white, veined plum. Inner petals pink	70	6 00
Bashu-no-Ten. Double. Gray, veined blue. Similar to La Favorite	80	7 00	Caroline G. Childs. Single. White, veined blue-violet; inner petals purple and white. A novelty of great merit.	1 30	12 00



JAPANESE IRISES, continued

Choseiden. Double. Ruby-crimson, white halo surrounds the yellow blotches, radiating into broad lines. Petaloid stigmas light violet	Each	10		
			\$0 70	\$6 00
Datedogu. Single. Rich claret-red, with orange blotches which are surrounded by a halo of blue, radiating out into heavy lines; standards light claret and white; petaloid stigmas tipped and bordered pale claret. Very large flowers.	70	6 00		
Della. Single. Light to pale wisteria-violet.	1 00	9 00		
Gold Bound. Double. Pure white. One of the best	50	4 00		
Grace Sperling. Single. Hortense violet; petaloid stigmas light Hortense violet. Very early	1 00	9 00		
Granite. Single. Purple, spotted and flaked white; lilac center	40	3 50		
Helen Wells. Single. Amethyst-violet; inner petals phlox-purple	1 00	9 00		
Hokaku-no-Neum. Double. White, with a splash of plum color	70	6 00		
Indo. Single. Broad, wavy petals of great size. Color dark rich blue, only slightly veined; yellow central blotch unusually bright	45	4 00		
John Francis. Single. Lavender-mauve, shaded blue	70	6 00		
Kamata. Single. New. Sky-blue, veined white. Very distinct	70	6 00		
Katherine Havemeyer. Double. Blue and gray, with white lines	1 20	11 00		
Kumo-no-Obi. Double. Sky-blue, distinct white lines on each petal	70	6 00		
Kuro-Kumo. Double. Purple, overlaid with dark blue; yellow blotches; stigmas dark blue, bordered purple	1 00	9 00		
La Favorite. Double. Large, fine white, freely veined blue, with a rich purple center	70	6 00		
Lavender Queen. Single. Fine lavender	70	6 00		
Mars. Single. Reddish purple, striped and blotched white	50	4 50		
Mirage. Single. Light pink, suffused with light blue toward center	40	3 50		
Mt. Hood. Double. Light blue, shaded darker; bright orange center	40	3 50		
Mrs. George Stumpp. Single. White, with cast of blue	1 00	9 00		
Nightfall. Single. Deep blue-black, with iridescent luster; great wavy petals	1 20	11 00		
Painted Lady. Single. White; center blotched light phlox-purple; tufts white, with phlox-purple edge	80	7 00		
Plume. Single. White, slightly suffused with blue; violet veins; center deep lilac.	70	6 00		
Pyramid. Double. Violet-purple, veined white in center of each petal	40	3 50		
Red Riding Hood. Single. Fine amaranth, veined and suffused white	40	3 50		
Rose Anna. Double. Ivory-white, with heavy ruby-red veins; conspicuous yellow blotch; stigmas dark plum	Each	10	\$0 60	\$5 50
Senjo-no-Hara. Double. Vinous purple, speckled and splashed gray; primrose blotches radiating out into sky-blue; petaloid stigmas purple, stained gray	1 00	9 00		
Shadow. Single. Self color, reddish purple	70	6 00		
Taiheiraku. Double. Rich vinous purple, with conspicuous yellow blotches tipped blue, radiating out into purple veins and feathers; petaloid stigmas gray and lavender	70	6 00		
Templeton. Double. Light violet, mottled reddish pink and white. Often triple	1 00	9 00		
Toledo. Single. White; light purple center	70	6 00		
Totty's True Blue. Double. Dark violet-blue	1 20	11 00		
T. S. Ware. Double. Reddish violet, veined white; center white, marked lemon	70	6 00		
Victor. Double. White, veined purple; violet-purple center	70	6 00		
Violet Beauty. Single. Pansy violet, conspicuous yellow blotch in center surrounded with blue cast	1 00	9 00		
Violet Ray. Semi-double. White and pale Hortense violet	1 40	12 00		
Zephyr. Double. When in bud, heavenly blue; when open, nearly white	70	6 00		
Seedlings, Mixed	25	2 25		
Double and Single, Mixed	25	2 25		



Clump of Japanese Iris



Hardy Lilies in the Garden

In suitable conditions of culture lies the secret of success with these delightful flowers

Within the entire range of garden plants, no flowers are more universally admired than the hardy Lilies, and yet the gardens in which one finds them in great variety are comparatively few.

The truth is this:

There are very few plants with which the amateur is more likely to meet failure at the first attempt. Nevertheless, success is not difficult but quite easy, with a very satisfactory range of varieties, if one knows and caters to the Lily's simple requirements.

No other flowers are so striking in the garden picture—so stately and yet so graceful—so charming

in their combinations of form, color, and fragrance—or less trouble to take care of year in and year out, once they have become established. Is it not worth a little study to learn the secrets—which really are not secrets at all—of their successful culture? Particularly when once understood their requirements are very easily met so far as many of the most beautiful varieties are concerned.

There is hardly a garden, no matter how small, which will not furnish suitable conditions for a half-dozen or more varieties. The various species succeed, in nature and under cultivation, over a remarkably wide range of conditions of soil and climate, running from full sun to quite dense shade, from extremely dry to very wet locations, in soil very acid or fairly sweet, and in heavy loam to almost pure sand. The one big secret of success with hardy Lilies is to select varieties which will be happy in the conditions which you have. It is for this reason that we devote these pages in endeavoring to make plain how the beginner can succeed in growing Lilies rather than to the usual elaborate description of species and varieties.

The more you learn of plants, the more you become convinced that Nature is a teacher whose lessons all gardeners may always study with profit. But she never urges us to come to school, nor is she presumptuous in offering her services. Her book is there, but we must be sufficiently interested to open it ourselves. If there are sermons in stones, they are only for the sharp eye and the keen ear.

Now the Lilies, more than almost any other important class of plants we have, are, and remain, wildings, even in the captivity of the garden. There are many natural species which have been brought together for our enjoyment from many parts of the world, but there are very few "man-made" varieties. And so, in considering the Lilies, we will particularly do well to turn to the pages of Nature's old but still reliable herbal.



A plant of *Lilium Regale*. See page 60



We wander, it may seem, somewhat afield in search of our Lily lore. You will always discover good drainage around Lily bulbs, no matter how moist the soil seems. Sometimes it is a nearby stream or ditch; sometimes a gravel subsoil. Also, you never find any growing in bare soil. Always there is grass, low-growing shrubs or plants, or a thick layer of leaf-mold covering the spot where they flourish. These facts are true of all the Lilies growing wild—the yellow Canada or Meadow Lilies (*Canadense*), the Turk's-Cap (*Superbum*), and the orange-red *Philadelphicum*.

How to Make a Lily Bed

To make a good Lily bed we recommend proceeding in the following manner: Select a low spot in your garden; dig out the soil to the depth of a foot; place an 8-inch layer of coarse coal-ashes and rotted cow-manure in the bottom; then, 4 inches of soil mixed half-and-half with gravel (about half coarse sand); and over this 8 inches more of soil, leaf-mold, and sand mixed together in equal parts, to which a moderate dressing of coarse bone-meal should be added. This will raise the bed about 8 inches above the ground-level, the sides being sloped and sodded. The entire surface of the bed is to be covered, after planting, with a thick mulch of straw, spent horse-manure.

Lilies will grow to perfection without further attention in a bed such as this, except an annual dressing of bone-meal and a winter mulching of manure—which was left on in the spring—for many years. The location may be anything but an ideal one for Lilies, but by taking a few hints from Nature you will be able to get them to do finely. You will find that a generous use of coal-ashes, and a raised bed where the ground is likely to remain wet during the winter, will always bring success—other conditions, of course, being right. These two things are the first essentials where conditions for bulb-growing are not naturally favorable. Where the soil drainage is already very good, it is not necessary to dig out the bed, but, even then, a generous amount of coal-ashes, dug deep into the soil, is very helpful as it gives the soil that open, calcareous condition in which most Lilies seem to thrive, and, at the same time, the ashes hold moisture, as gravel or coarse sand will not do.

And now as to the other conditions. Most Lilies prefer an acid, or at least a neutral soil. This should always be provided, except in the case of a few varieties which are lime-tolerant. The simplest way of providing this condition is to use plenty of leaf-

mold in the soil where Lilies are to be planted. Peat, which is inexpensive and easily obtained, is also very good. An excellent mixture for Lilies is one part loam, one part leaf-mold or peat (or better, both), and one part sand and rotted manure, with a sprinkle of coarse bone added. Dig out the loam to a depth of 8 to 12 inches, fork coal-ashes into the subsoil, mix the soil as above, and replace. Then you may be sure you have laid the foundation for success.

This is not so much trouble as it sounds. A large, shallow box, similar to the sort used for mixing cement or mortar, may be used for mixing up the soil on the scene of operations, keeping the lawn clean. A good-sized bed may be prepared with a few hours' work, and as it will not need to be touched again for years, Lilies really require much less time on the part of the gardener than do most other hardy flowers. Where they are grown in groups or clumps, in the hardy border or among shrubs, prepare holes for them 2 to 3 feet in diameter, just as suggested above.



Lilium auratum. See page 62



To the gardener who will not employ the precautions suggested, but would prefer to take a chance and plant his or her Lilies in the garden soil as it is, we can only say this: At least lift out a spadeful or two of soil where each bulb is to go, put an inch or two of coal-ashes or sand under the bulb, and mulch the soil above it after planting.

And now, before we discuss briefly the various species and varieties of Lilies available, a word or two as to their place in the garden picture. Remember that they are among the most striking of all garden plants. Unlike many other flowers, you do not need a mass effect with them in order to enjoy their great beauty. In Nature they are seldom found in great quantities together. A single Lily, standing out against a background of evergreens, a hedge, among shrubs, or making a charming contrast with a group of some other tall flower such as delphiniums, may add more to the real beauty of the garden than an entire bed. Study your garden most carefully to select the spots—not too many—where Lilies are to go, and then usually plant not over six or a dozen in a place; two or three will often look as well. Spend the extra amount on additional varieties, which will give you a longer season of the beautiful flowers. They may be had in bloom from early June until October.

Desirable Species and Varieties

In the following brief descriptions, arranged with the view of helping the beginner to select intelligently rather than to do justice to the wonderfully varied beauty of the several sorts, the distinction is made between base-rooting and top-rooting species. The former, which form roots at the base of the bulb, should be covered comparatively shallow—about twice the vertical diameter of the bulb, or 2 to 4 inches; the latter, which form a circular mass of roots above the bulbs as well as at the base, should go deeper—three or four diameters, or 8 to 10, or even 12 inches deep.

As it is well to select varieties differing in season of bloom, three groups have been made—early; medium; and late-flowering.

Early Lilies.—Hansoni, one of the earliest, prefers a little shade, is bright orange and stem-rooting.

Candidum, the popular pure white Madonna Lily, one of the finest and easiest to grow; secure “North of France” bulbs and plant as early as possible, covering only 2 inches deep. Canadense and Canadense flavum (yellow), one of the most graceful of all, very hardy, base-rooting. Umbellatum and its varieties, orange, apricot, crimson; medium height. Elegans (Thunbergianum), orange-red and Elegans varieties, blood-red, apricot, brilliant orange, and buff colored; all dwarf, beautiful varieties, thriving in sunny locations.

Midseason Lilies.—Regale (Myriophyllum), finest of the midseason group and one of the most beautiful and satisfactory of all Lilies; large, white with golden center and reddish brown bands on outside of petals; stem-rooting. Superbum, reddish orange; very hardy; damp location preferable but not necessary; base-rooting. Pardalinum, the Leopard Lily, very striking; bright orange with maroon spots; 6 to 7 feet; very hardy, but requires excellent drainage; base-rooting.

Late-flowering Lilies.—Auratum, the Golden-banded Lily; huge but artistically shaped white flowers with crimson splashes and golden band through each petal; vigorous grower, but likes heavy mulching and some shade; plant very deep—a foot is not too much; stem-rooting. Speciosum and its various forms are among the most satisfactory of all Lilies for the average garden; the irregularly waved flowers are most artistic and the season of bloom is quite long; rose, red, white and deep ruby-colored varieties, of which the latter, Speciosum magnificum, is the finest. Album is snow-white, with yellowish green band through each petal. Tigrinum, the well-known Tiger Lily, is the hardiest of all; grows like a weed, often escaping to form colonies on dry banks; base-rooting; several varieties, of which Splendens is one of the latest flowering of all Lilies. Henryi, a vigorous grower, 6 to 8 feet, is one of the most distinct of all; a rich orange-yellow of graceful form; extra fine; prefers shade and wind shelter; plant extra deep, 10 to 12 inches; stem-rooting.

The Lilies which will grow in a neutral or ordinary garden soil include Candidum, Speciosum, Regale, Tigrinum, Henryi, Hansoni, but even these, as well as the others, do better in an acid soil.

Better Lilies than those offered on the following pages are not grown



Our Three Great Lily Specialties

Lilium regale

The finest of all the midseason Lilies, and one of the most beautiful of all. The color is purest white suffused with delicate pink; center soft canary-yellow which blends out part way up the beautifully reflexed trumpet. The very large flowers are of remarkable substance, and exquisitely scented like the Jasmine.

This Lily is one of the hardiest and probably the easiest to grow, which makes it a very fine garden variety. Plant bulbs 3 to 4 inches deep in well-drained soil, not too rich. Do not use manure. Blooms about July 1. Our bulbs produce from five to eight flowers each.

	Each	10	100
Medium-size bulbs	\$0 80	\$7 50	\$67 50
Extra-select bulbs	1 20	11 00	100 00

Lilium Hansonii

A very important and beautiful Lily that is easy to grow. It is perfectly hardy and very desirable for border planting, improving from year to year. One clump will often grow to enormous size, producing dozens of flower-spikes, all crowned with clusters of finely reflexed blossoms 2 inches across. The color is a warm orange, faintly spotted brown. Each cluster will contain as many as twelve individual blossoms. It will grow from 3 to 5 feet tall and prefers a little shade. A very early bloomer (about June 25).

	Each	10	100
Select bulbs	\$0 85	\$8 00	\$75 00

Lilium Henryi

A vigorous grower, 6 to 8 feet high, and one of the most distinct of all. Flowers of graceful form, a rich orange-yellow, with a green band. Extra fine. Prefers shade and wind shelter. Plant very deep—10 to 12 inches. Blooms in August or early September.

	Each	10	100
Extra-select bulbs. 9 to 11 in. .	\$0 80	\$7 50	\$70 00
Medium-size bulbs. 8 to 9 in. .	70	6 75	64 00



Lilium candidum

The Madonna Lily was the first to be grown in gardens, and its grace and beauty of form have become a part of human experience. The word "Lily," as it is ordinarily used, invariably calls up a vision of this well-known, best loved Lily of all.

Desirable Species and Varieties of Lilies

Lilium candidum (Madonna Lily)

The Six-petaled Chalice of Silver

This well-known and much-sought-for variety is considered one of the choicest of the Lily tribe and one of the surest to bloom. The trumpet-shaped blooms of immaculate white are borne in tiers or spikes on tall, rigid, leafy stems. When well established and happy, this Lily grows vigorously and multiplies into large clumps whose June beauty is unapproached by other plants at the time. The bulbs should be planted as early as possible in the autumn, because before winter comes they send up a cluster of leaves which stay green until spring when the flower-stalk shoots up from the center.

	10	100
Selected French bulbs, field-grown. 22-24 cm. (9-10 in.) circumference	\$2 75	\$26 00
Mammoth-size bulbs. 27-29 cm. (11-12 in.) circumference	3 75	36 00



Desirable Species and Varieties of Lilies, continued



Lilium canadense

Lilium canadense. The broad, funnel-shaped, drooping flowers, vary from yellow to orange, spotted inside, and are graceful and pretty. They are fine among azaleas, in moist peat-beds, or leaf-mold. Hardy; excellent for naturalizing. Base-roots; fall planting. June-July flowering. Extra-selected bulbs \$1 00 3 00

L. canadense flavum. The broadly funnel-shaped, drooping flowers are borne on longish stalks about 3 feet high, and are almost bell-shaped, with the ends of the petals only very slightly turned back. Golden yellow, handsomely spotted inside. Graceful and pretty. Fine among azaleas, in moist peat or very light loam or leaf-mold. Hardy, excellent for naturalizing in thin woodland. Base-roots; fall planting about 5 inches deep. June-July flowering. Selected bulbs 1 00 3 00

L. canadense rubrum. In habit of growth and form of flower this variety conforms to the preceding. The blooms, however, are red. Selected bulbs 1 00 3 00

Lilium elegans, in variety. The number of forms and varieties is legion, varying in color from pale lemon-yellow to rich orange-brown, embracing various tints of orange to almost red and from soft apricot to approaching crimson. They also vary in flowering season. A large planting of these in mixture through a colony of funkia produces a most effective display, continuous for a considerable period. Stem-roots; plant 8 to 9 inches deep in sunny situation. June-July flowering. Extra-selected bulbs \$1 00 3 00

L. elegans, Alice Wilson. A dwarf Japanese Lily having large, upright, cup-shaped flowers of a clear lemon-yellow shade. It thrives in ordinary garden soil, preferring light loam, peat and leaf-mold. Splendid for rock-gardens and for naturalizing. Stem-roots; plant 8 to 9 inches deep in sunny situation among dwarf shrubs or funkia. June-flowering. Extra-heavy bulbs 1 75 5 50

L. elegans bicolor. Brilliant orange, edged scarlet; very showy 1 00 3 00

L. elegans Horsemani. Very deep red, almost black—unusual color among Lilies 1 00 3 00

L. elegans, Leonard Joerg. Rich apricot, spotted deepest red; extra fine 1 00 3 00

L. elegans, Quilp. Vermilion-red, with a few black spots, overlaid with bright luster 1 00 3 00

L. elegans robusta. Orange, spotted black. 1 00 3 00

L. elegans rosea. Coral-red, with faint black spots; very beautiful 1 25 4 00

L. elegans sanguineum. Very dark red, with few black spots 1 25 4 00

L. pardalinum. The famous Leopard Lily. Very striking, bright orange flowers with maroon spots. Grows 6 to 7 feet high; very hardy. Requires excellent drainage. Plant 8 inches deep 1 50 4 25

L. superbum. Grows from 3 to 5 feet tall and becomes readily established in the garden. When it is well fixed it will produce as many as 40 nodding, brilliant, orange-red flowers on a stem. It prefers a damp place and grows well in the shade. When planted in large groups or masses it is extremely effective during the flowering season in late July and August 75 2 00

L. tigrinum fl.-pl. The Double Tiger Lily. Orange-red spotted black. The hardiest of all Lilies. Blooms in September 75 2 00

L. tigrinum splendens. The Single Tiger Lily. Identical to the above except that it is single 75 2 00

The price of 100 Lilies, of a variety, is 10% less than the rate per 10, except where noted



Fancy Japanese and Chinese Lilies

The Japanese and Chinese Lilies offered here are selected from the crop of this year. After harvesting, and when they have been properly cured and graded, they are shipped to America, arriving here during October, November and December. Varieties arriving too late for fall planting will be delivered in early spring.



Lilium auratum

LILIUM AURATUM

The Golden-banded Lily of Japan. Huge, but artistically shaped flowers of white, with crimson splashes and golden band through each petal. Vigorous grower. Takes heavy mulching and some shade. Plant very deep—
not less than 8 inches.

	Each	10	100
9 to 11-inch bulbs	\$0 45	\$4 00	\$38 00
11 to 13-inch bulbs	55	5 00	47 00

LILIUM BATEMANIÆ

Grows 3 to 4 feet high, with five to ten flowers of beautiful pale orange shading to pink in July and August. Because of the lovely color of the bloom and general good habit of the plant this Lily is worthy of a place in any garden. 45 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$35 per 100.

LILIUM JAPONICUM KRAMERI

This is one of the few pink Lilies of our gardens. The flowers are carried horizontally, on stems 3 feet or more high. The soil generally advised for it is a light loam, but the color is finest in peat. It is a Lily so beautiful and unusual that it is worth taking pains with. As it roots from the stem as well as from the bulb, it therefore should be planted rather deep—fully 8 inches. It has been known to give as many as seven blooms to a stem, but usually only one or two flowers the first year. The funnel-shaped, finely formed flowers are 6 inches or more

in length, of a beautiful clear pink color, often shaded blush. Stem-roots. Extra-strong bulbs, 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

LILIUM LONGIFLORUM GIGANTEUM

The finest white Trumpet Lily. 55 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

LILIUM RUBELLUM

An extremely beautiful small Lily. The color varies from a deep rose-pink to almost white, with yellow anthers; very fragrant, small, funnel-shaped flowers; grows 1½ feet high. It does best in light soil; surround the bulb with rubble so that it is never in direct contact with the soil and, if possible, plant them in pots; they are stem-rooting. Give partial shade. Plant 7 inches deep; flowers in early June. We recommend that this Lily be planted in pots and started in cold frames; then plunge later, pot and all, in the places set aside for them, giving them a little protection from the mid-day sun. Extra-strong bulbs, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

LILIUM SPECIOSUM

- | | | | |
|---|------|----|---------------|
| L. speciosum album. Large, perfect flowers, frosted white, with tinge of buff at the tip of petals. Each petal has a blush-colored fringe, adding greatly to its beauty. 9 to 11 in. Very scarce . . . | Each | 10 | |
| | | | \$0 85 \$7 50 |
| L. speciosum magnificum. A beautiful pure pink variety, exceeding in beauty the famed <i>L. speciosum Melpomene</i> . 9 to 11 in. | | 50 | 4 50 |
| L. speciosum Melpomene. Flowers frosted white, spotted, clouded and bordered crimson. 9 to 11 in. | | 50 | 4 50 |
| L. speciosum rubrum. Deep rose, freely spotted crimson and mottled white. A very exquisite flower. 9 to 11 in. . . . | | 50 | 4 50 |

11 to 13-in. bulbs of the above, 20 per cent extra

LILIUM WILLMOTTIÆ

This beautiful and rare Lily was introduced from China and is of strong and vigorous constitution. Ordinarily it grows to a height of 4 feet and bears about twenty flowers on a stem, but it has reached a height of 6 to 7 feet with as many as sixty flowers. The vivid orange-red flowers are 3 inches across, covered with numerous small brown spots. Its foliage is a deep rich green and the whole plant is of a graceful habit. It blooms so abundantly as to need staking if planted in a windy situation. Stem-rooting. Plant in fall or early spring 8 inches deep. July-flowering. Extra-strong bulbs, \$2.50 each, \$22 for 10.

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Name _____

Shipping address _____

Mail address _____

If different from the above

Amount enclosed _____ *Date* _____

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Have us send these bulbs to your friend with your compliments, if you wish.

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100 Darwin Tulips in 20 beautiful varieties, 5 of each, \$5.00; 50 in 10 varieties, \$2.60.

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Total

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We guarantee all material offered in this catalogue to be of the best quality, strictly as represented, and to produce results to the entire satisfaction of the purchaser. Anything that does not produce results to the expectation of the purchaser will be replaced without charge at the proper planting time.

This absolute and unlimited guarantee is only offered you by the Schenley Gardens, and is backed by every grower from whom we buy bulbs by special agreement. We further guarantee delivery in good condition at the proper time and will immediately adjust any claim for damage in transit.

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We pay all shipping charges to any point in the United States. Since this item is a large one and of great convenience to the purchaser, we respectfully ask our customers to take this into consideration.

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Shipments will be forwarded exactly as directed by the purchaser, or according to our best judgment when no instructions accompany the order.

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Our terms are invariably cash with order from persons unknown to us. Those wishing to open a charge account will please furnish proper references. Our low prices and the nature of our business do not permit an elaborate charge account system for the handling of thousands of small accounts. Such a system would result in a very large increase in administration cost, to be maintained through increased prices. In the interest of our customers we are therefore not permitted to do this, and we therefore respectfully request that orders for less than \$25 be placed on cash payment rather than on charge account unless an account has already been established with us.

A discount of 5 per cent from the prices quoted in our catalogue will be allowed on remittances received up to July 1. All bills are due when bulbs are delivered.

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In our catalogue we have quoted the lowest rate per 10 and per 100 bulbs. We are able to effect a saving in packing and shipping in quantities in excess of 250 bulbs of one variety. This saving we gladly pass on to the large buyer and therefore announce a price reduction of 10 per cent on all quantities of 250 bulbs or more of *one variety*. This does not mean an aggregate of small orders amounting to 250 bulbs in all.



'Gentlewomen, if it be not too wet, may doe themselves much good by kneeling upon a cushion and weeding.'—*COLE's Art of Simpling*

From
Schenley Gardens
Cheswick, Pa.